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22 June 1982

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No. 2567

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PARIS INTERVIEWS PLO OFFICIAL ON ISRAELI ATTACK

LD071332 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Interview by Ibrahim al-Sus, PLO representative in Paris, with unidentified reporter--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] On the offensive in southern Lebanon, on the Israeli offensive itself, what is your reaction? What do you want? Are you going to ask the Syrians to help you, possibly to repulse the Israelis?

[Answer] This is not the first time we have suffered Israeli aggression. I recall that in 1978 we resisted the Israelis for a whole week. I confirm that the headquarters at Tyre and al-Nabatiyah are still holding out. Certainly they are encircled, but we are fighting the Israelis seriously and making them suffer heavy losses. That being said, this battle we are fighting against the Israelis is also the battle of all the Arab peoples. An army like Israel's, a terrorist army, and a terrorist regime like Menahem Begin's deserves to be punished by all the Arab peoples, and not only by the Palestinian people. We hope now that this war will bring the Syrians into action. I think they are ready to enter it; it is their war as much as ours. We are defending ourselves to defend them better, and they will defend us.

[Question] You are officially calling on them for help?

[Answer] It is not a question of officially. I think President Hafiz al-Asad telephone Chairman 'Arafat and President Sarkis this morning to say Syria stands side by side with the Palestinian resistance and with Lebanon. We are all in the same trench in the face of Israeli aggression, which I would say has become almost natural for us. We have been suffering Israeli aggression for 30 years. [End recording]

CSO: 4400/320

PLO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FRANCE'S MIDEAST POLICY

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 263, 6 Mar 82 pp 32-33

Interview with Faruq al-Qaddumi, head of PLO Foreign Affairs Department by AL-MUSTAQBAL: "If France Wants to be Even-Handed Then it Should Let Abu 'Ammar visit France"; date and place not specified

Text It seemed that every time AL-MUSTAQBAL had an appointment with Faruq al-Qaddumi, head of the PLO's political department, world attention would be grabbed by some sudden political event. The last time happened to be on 6 October of last year, the day al-Sadat was assassinated. This week our interview came at a time when all of France was gripped by the "historic visit" of President Francois Mitterrand to Israel. It was only natural that AL-MUSTAQBAL ask "Abu al-Lutf" about that visit and the PLO's position on it, and about Lebanon and the anticipated Israeli invasion of that country.

"Abu al-Lutf" responded in his customary fashion with a logic peculiar to the revolution's brand of diplomacy. It is a diplomacy that knows how to take advantage of what others say without committing itself to absolute statements. But by the same token, it is a brand of diplomacy that will take a decisive stand on certain issues, as was the case this time with Abu Al-Lutf in regard to the PLO's relations with Syria. Here is our conversation with Abu al-Lutf.

Question: Who in your opinion is the target this time?

Answer: There is no doubt that the main targets are Syria and the Palestinian revolution. These are the two parties which stand opposed to the Camp David agreements. This load of threats and challenges from Israel is meant to wear Syria down through attrition before the situation in Egypt completely transforms itself--it already has changed somewhat in a relatively short period of time. This attrition is to be carried out through Israeli activities in southern Lebanon, and against Syria internally and abroad.

This siege is also a form of attrition or cooptation aimed at Egypt, which has seen a relative change in the country's position since al-Sadat's death. The Israelis are afraid that Egypt will return to the Arab fold, because that would spell the end of the Camp David agreements. This is why we are hearing such vociferous threats from Israel, and see preparations for aggression

against southern Lebanon being undertaken, aggression which may in fact come very soon. But not before enough time has lapsed to lay the groundwork for it and for the Israeli leadership to assure itself that Egypt will inevitably return to the Arab fold.

Question: One opinion has it that an attack on southern Lebanon may be a way of diverting public attention from preparations for annexing the West Bank and Gaza after 25 April 1982, similar to what happened in the Golan.

Answer: The process of annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has in actuality been going on for the last several years. And the ruling Likud party does not speak of these two territories as occupied Palestinian lands but as part of Israel. Therefore: annexation is taking place, even though it has not been declared publicly in the Knesset, for example.

As far as Lebanon is concerned, the objective there is to strike at the military forces of the PLO and the Palestinian revolution, and to put pressure on Syria as well as continuing to besiege that country internally and externally. But the primary target now is Syria. On the one hand with Draper's visit to Lebanon we saw an attempt to appease Syria by arriving at a consensus over the forthcoming presidential elections in Lebanon. On the other hand, we saw an attempt at pacifying Lebanon temporarily at this critical time, so that the U.S. and Israel might continue with Egypt's course after having become neutral following the death of al-Sadat.

Unfortunately the Arab press gives a distorted picture of the Syrian situation within the context of the overall Arab situation, and a distorted picture of the Syrian situation's influence on the larger Arab situation and its basically nationalist Arab struggle. Here we find America not desiring complete pacification only; rather, it is interested in a precarious kind of pacification that would constitute a form of pressure on Syria and the Palestinian revolution. This pressure is aimed at striking the Palestinians in southern Lebanon, enlarging the zone in which the UN forces are located, and putting the Lebanese army in the rest of the region. After that comes agreement on the next presidency, for the U.S. wants the presidential elections to proceed within a limited framework detached from the Phalangists and the Lebanese Front. This exertion of pressure by America on the Lebanese Patriotic Forces and their allies is aimed at the election of the president America wants. Added to all of this is the desire to see the normalization of the new Egyptian situation after al-Sadat's death.

Question: While this is certainly one possibility, isn't it also possible that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon might take place, especially if Mubarak does not go to Israel? Don't you foresee that happening?

Answer: My view is that any military operation in the South will complicate the Mideast situation and lead to a long war against Israel. Therefore, the question is: Will Israel and the U.S. take that step? It has been shown that every Israeli attack only adds to the forces of the revolution and those of its friends, allies, and supporters in the Middle East.

Question: What is the position of the Soviet "friend" or "ally"?

Answer: The Soviet position is an open and friendly one.

Question: But how far are the Soviets prepared to go?

Answer: This is a question for the Soviet leadership, of course. But once we decide to hold firm and demonstrate a will to fight, then I am sure that the Soviet response will be positive.

Question: Has any contact, direct or indirect, been made between the PLO and Husni Mubarak?

Answer: There is no direct contact between us and President Husni Mubarak. And that's for certain, because we honor the agreements and decisions reached at the Arab Summit. Nor has there been substantial enough change in Egypt to warrant any such contacts. But there is no doubt that al-Sadat's removal has been a crucial factor in the Egyptian situation and for Egyptian society, as well as for the position taken by patriotic and progressive forces in Egypt. We cannot afford to ignore this new reality, and we will certainly monitor it closely.

Question: It has been observed that the Arab reaction to President Mitterrand's visit to Israel, including that of the Arab media, has been low-key, despite the fact that there has been no corresponding news blackout in France. Was the PLO's position clear to the French?

Answer: The PLO's position, as well as our communiqus, were quite clear, especially after my meeting with Minister Clause Cheysson. I said that we did not approve of the visit and that it would have negative consequences for Franco-Arab relations. As Palestinians, we are concerned that France should have a major role in making peace in the Middle East, and that France's relations with the Arabs be good relations, especially in the economic sphere and in the sphere of transferral of technology to the Arabs. This would be a positive effort in helping to lessen the Arab dependence on America. France could then play a leading role in the Middle East.

Question: You are saying that it is possible for France to play a leading role in the Middle East. But the French are saying: "We have no important cards to play to enable us to carry out this mission, only the United States and the Soviets do. All that France can do is cultivate her relations and friendship with the Arabs and become an 'objective voice' in the region." What do you think of that?

Answer: In our view, France's role is to put pressure on the rest of Europe if it wants to see its interests grow in the Arab countries. As for the matter of America holding all the cards, this is clearly not the case. The U.S. is not free to do as it pleases in the Middle East. In the first place, this is due to the determination of the Arab people and, in the second place, because we have a friend in the Soviet Union. So, any such talk is al-Sadatist and refuted.

Question: The major role seems to belong to America and then the Soviets. What, then, can France do?

Answer: America has a presence in the area, we cannot deny that. It is an aggressive presence kept up through Israel and the Rapid Deployment Force. This means that it holds some of the cards. But all of this is threatened with danger because the Arab liberation movement, despite the slowness of its growth, has slowly started to see the light of day after al-Sadat's death.

Question: Getting back to the visit, what justification did France offer to you for it?

Answer: There are no convincing reasons for the visit. But France is a major European power with relations existing between it and the occupying state. As for the argument that it is not possible for a European power to exert pressure on Israel, if Israel launches another war, without such relations, it is not a very convincing argument, although there is some logic to it. The goal of the Arab-European dialogue is to elicit a European political position that is on the side of justice on the Middle East problem.

Second point: To obtain a transferral of technology, that is, for them to take our money and our oil in exchange for giving us technological know-how. Third point: We see that relations between ourselves and Europe are relations of security, because what happens in the Middle East affects Europe directly. When war breaks out in our area, it affects Europe directly. Therefore, if Europe is anxious about her own security, it must start worrying about the security of the people in the Middle East, starting with the Palestinian people and their rights.

Question: If Mitterrand were to call for a Palestinian state in the Israeli Knesset, would that help the Arabs accept, or at least understand, the visit?

Answer: Relations between nations are predicated upon mutual interests. In that case we must voice our unequivocal objection to France, because that would constitute direct interference in France's internal affairs. But if France wishes to see its relations with the Arabs develop, then it must either treat them with consideration or see them damaged. France knows that the Arab-Israeli conflict is a life-and-death struggle. If France wishes to preserve its friendship and its relations with the Arabs, and its vital interests, then it is up to France to be responsive to Arab desires.

As for what President Mitterrand says in the Knesset, this is unimportant. What interests us is France's support of an independent Palestinian state, the right to self-determination, the right of all Palestinians to return to Palestine, its willingness to upgrade Palestinian diplomatic representation, and its approval of a visit by brother Abu 'Ammar to France. This is what we require as evidence of France's goodwill. As long as there is a French visit to Israel, there should be a corresponding visit by brother Abu 'Ammar to France. Unfortunately, France's steps in this direction have been very slow. It should have postponed Mitterrand's visit to another time, especially as it follows the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights. The timing of the visit was very poor.

Question: We would like you to comment on Palestinian diplomatic changes.

Answer: Indeed, some think that these moves are a bad thing. I view them positively. Putting aside for the moment those factions that wanted to present these moves as being a result of differences between officials within the PLO, I think that all of this controversy (commotion) indicates that the PLO has become a regular state. It is a positive sign and was met with our approval. We are building diplomatic institutions abroad to be represented by PLO representatives. Of course they gain valuable experience, and they are enveloped in both general and particular conditions. Some of these representatives take to the country they are in and become part of that country, no longer responsive to the revolution's situation. In this way they start to resemble ambassadors instead of PLO directors, no longer practicing revolutionary diplomacy. Such a representative is thereupon sent to the battle zone to renew the revolutionary practice and relocated to another area. We undertake these operations in stages.

Question: Let us return to Egypt. What everyone wants is for Egypt to return to the Arab family. How will Egypt do that?

Answer: You have noticed here in AL-MUSTAQBAL that I was among the first of the PLO's officials to stress the need for Egypt to return to the Arab side. This insistence stemmed from long experience. Egypt is capable of turning the tables in the Middle East--America knows it and Israel knows it. Egypt's isolation cannot last forever; it will return to the fold. After the bitter experience of al-Sadat's rule, Egypt has learned a lesson it will not forget. It will not go back to the same situation as the past. We emphasize Egypt because we know it is a matter of months before the Egyptian giant begins to stir. Right now there are the beginnings of an uprising in Egypt. As for those who only focus on what Mubarak might do, we answer that, as revolutionaries, we know that the outcome of the situation does not hinge on "what the president said" and so forth. There is a recuperative period that Egypt has to go through. It is a matter of total transformation, not just exchanging one president for another. We don't attach a great deal of importance to whether the president is Mubarak or someone else. But we are interested in the total situation, political, economic, and military, and the regime's relation with the United States and Israel. And the regime's position is in fact going to effect the decadent Arab regimes that we know, like Somalia which gave the United States its bases, and the Sudan with its dictatorial rule in the person of Numayri. This is why Egypt will return to turn the tables upside down. The United States knows this. We are sure of Egypt's return to the right side. Al-Sadat's execution represented the beginning of this change.

Question: But Egypt's return would carry with it the peace treaties with Israel. This would impart to the Arab movement its own pacifist nature, i.e., a search for peace and for a framework for peace.

Answer: You continue to look at official Egypt, whereas I look to the Egyptian people. Official Egypt does not mean Egypt as a whole. There is the army and the people of Egypt, and not just the authorities. This is the difference I have tried to indicate. I am looking to the revolutionary

forces inside Egypt as the forces which have the power to change things. They are to be found in the army and in the people, and not just in the positions taken by the ruling authorities. The official position will now be the result of changes made after al-Sadat's death.

Question: Do you believe that Egypt will nullify the peace treaties? Do you think that will happen after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai?

Answer: We cannot predict what will happen. But historical forces and national forces are in motion now. And we are used to expecting everything from the Egyptian people in this regard. We pin a lot of hope on the Egyptian people and the Egyptian army.

Question: We began this conversation with Syria, now let us end on that subject. How would you describe the Organization's relation with Syria?

Answer: The PLO's relation with Syria is a warm one, and it is going to remain a warm one. This is because the American-Israeli objective with the Camp David agreements has been, up until the present, to strike at Syria, the fortress of resistance. Moreover, they know full well that the PLO is the main repository of the Palestinian people's rights. Crushing the PLO would make it easier for them to settle the Middle East problem the way they want. There is no doubt that striking at either one--Syria or the Palestinians is going to have negative effects.

They tried to deal us a blow through military means, and failed. They tried to contain the Palestinian revolution through diplomatic means, and failed. Through selective Arab diplomacy they tried to involve some Arab regimes in certain matters, and failed. They tried through the Arab Summit meetings, and also failed. The Revolution has shown that it is capable indeed of overcoming, and has actually already overcome all of these offensives. It was able to overcome all attempts at political containment and all of Israel's military strikes. This explains what has been going on in Syria, also. Anti-revolutionary forces were activated, and the United States started its moves by sending its representative Phillip Habib to throw sand in our eyes. The United States poses as being after peace in the region. But that is not true. It merely wants to be able to say that it has nothing to do with what happens inside Syria. There is no doubt that this is an American-Israeli plan, just as there is no doubt that they have a hand in the current bomb wave going on in Lebanon...

Question: Concerning Lebanon, it is said that they are trying to divide the ranks of the National Movement. How much truth is there in that?

Answer: Yes, that is what is happening. When they failed in a direct military assault, they started psychological warfare. Part of this psychological warfare, and indicative of their methods, is what has been happening in Tripoli. There they have been trying to break through the ranks, sow dissent here and there, and push the forces to fight each other. In Tripoli we had Abu 'Ammar, Muhsin Ibrahim, and the Lebanese nationalist forces resolve the problem. What had been sought after was to get the Lebanese nationalist forces to attack Syria, the progressive currents within the nationalist movement, and the Palestinian revolution. But we were able to remedy the situation with good judgment; we turned the fire that was set to our own advantage.

ARAB SHIPPING EXPANDING

London ARABIA in English No 9, May 82 p 48

**[Text]** One of the main topics of discussion at the forthcoming Third Arab Ports Conference to be held in Riyadh late this month (May) will concern ways to improve co-operation between Arab shipping lines and ports. The move comes as a result of a renewed push to give the Arab world a greater share in the carrying of its own seaborne imports and exports; but it also reflects the increasing need to ensure the profitability of Arab lines at a time of growing world recession. Without firm political and diplomatic support from their governments, many lines will find it difficult to compete in a world market where even the heavyweights in the conference pools are being badly hit by competition from outsiders eager to drop rates to unprecedented low levels just to maintain activity.

The attempt to stake out a larger share of the world market was given a new emphasis by the Chairman of the Saudi Ports Authority, Fayed Badr, at a shipping conference in Bahrain in February. He told the hundreds of representatives at the Oceanexpo Middle East conference that "In service activities such as shipping there is no reason why there should be less Arab involvement and competition than in other fields." He said that western companies had been "reluctant" to pass on knowledge and skills and, he added, "preferred to keep large profits for themselves." To change the situation, he called for "urgent action to open up the world shipping market" and to ensure the transfer of technology to the Arab states.

It is a call which is not likely to be regarded lightly by the scores of US, European and Asian lines now calling at Middle East ports. In Saudi Arabia alone, where the volume of business is the highest, plans by the Saudi National Shipping Company to triple its fleet by the end of next year could make a huge dent in the amount of business available to

foreign lines. The Company, which already operates two 23,000-ton roll-on/roll-off vessels, the *Saudi Riyadh* and the *Saudi Mecca*, has ordered four other huge vessels each of which is capable of carrying space for 2,000 containers 20 feet long by 8 feet high. Built by the Swedish yard Kockums, the four 38,000-ton ships will enable the Saudi line to handle up to 25 per cent of all the container traffic running between Saudi Arabia and the US, Europe and the Far East. While the line will face some difficulties in finding sufficient manpower and professional talent to operate its enlarged fleet, few observers doubt that with the backing of its government it will not quickly overcome such problems and make a major impact on the market.

Elsewhere in the Arab world other lines are also expanding rapidly. Libya's National Shipping Company took delivery of a 9,400-ton freighter, the *Ibn Hawkal*, in January, bringing its total merchant fleet up to 25 ships. The *Ibn Hawkal* is the second of three ships ordered from East Germany. The first, the *Sirte*, was delivered in October last year; the third, a 27,000-ton vessel, was due for delivery in March. Under the current 1981-1985 five-year development plan the fleet is to be expanded by another 10 ships. Libyan planners say this should ensure sufficient capacity to enable 60 per cent of the country's imports to be carried in Libyan-owned vessels. In the meantime the government is also encouraging foreign lines to enter into joint venture arrangements with the national line: such agreements signed already this year include one with Turkey and another with a British firm, Maritime Transport Overseas.

Algeria's state-owned shipping line, the Compagnie National Algerienne de Navigation (CNAN) plans to increase its cargo fleet by 22 ships by the end of 1984. Shipyards seeking orders for the vessels will be urged to

provide suppliers credits to finance their construction. The company already operates 69 ships and 22 tug boats and, in addition, last year chartered 160 ocean-going ships. The expansion plan reflects the government's desire to take a larger share of its own imports and exports, which have risen from a total of 58.2 million tons in 1977 to an estimated 70 million tons in 1980.

Aside from increasing their own share of their local markets, Arab shipping companies are also considering ways to increase their cooperation on the longer distance routes and to encourage inter-Arab trade using Arab vessels. The United Arab Shipping Company, formed by the governments of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the UAE and Iraq in 1976, already operates a fleet of 55 vessels, including seven cellular container ships. A further nine container vessels are on order from the South Korean yard of Hyundai, which together with the Govan yards of Scotland, has built most of the fleet's ships. Each of the new containers will have space for 1,846 standard containers. While a decision on their use is yet to be made, they are expected to be used on the Gulf-Japan and the US-Arabian Gulf routes after they are delivered later this year and early next year.

Another approach, for an "Arab Line," has been proposed by Dr Salman Salman al-Hashim, the Secretary-General of the Arab Federation of Shipping, which groups the major lines serving the Arab League states. It would concentrate on handling the largest share of inter-Arab trade, which consists mainly of shipments of fresh vegetables, live animals and general cargoes from North Africa and Eastern Mediterranean to the Gulf and to and from the North African and Mediterranean ports. Rather than competing with existing services, he estimates that the provision of a regular service connecting the main Arab ports would lead to a doubling of inter-Arab seaborne trade within two years. For the non-oil states like Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Morocco and Somalia, such a development would not only help to improve their shipping lines but also their economies as well.

CSO: 4400/308

INFORMATION MINISTER CITED ON IMPACT OF GULF WAR

PM031255 London THE GUARDIAN in English 3 Jun 82 p 6

[Bahrain dispatch by James Macmanus: "The Gulf States Keep Calm as the Iranians Advance"]

[Text] Iranian ascendancy in the Gulf war has caused anxiety but no undue alarm to the most vulnerable of the small oil states in the area, the island of Bahrain.

That assessment was offered yesterday by Bahrain's information minister, Mr Tariq al-Mu'ayyad, who said: "We have heard much more threatening noises (from Iran) in the past 2 years than we do now. People have got very excited about the direction of the war, but Iran has yet to cross the border and Iraq has by no means stopped fighting. For this reason we are taking a calm view and weighing events as they happen."

The minister said that the stability of the Gulf states, with their small populations and large energy resources, was always called into question at times of turbulence in the Middle East.

"No one thought the Gulf nations would survive the high point of Al-Nasir's radical nationalism in the 60's. But here we are," he said. "Our analysis of this war is that, although a defeat for either side would be worrying, the conflict is not likely directly to affect our security."

These are brave official words in a small state which survived an Iranian inspired coup last December, and whose population of 422,000 is around 60 percent Shi'ite. It is the potential link between this majority and their co-religionists who rule Iran that has caused deep private concern here. But the government--which is led by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah--is determined to put a brave face on the potentially disastrous sequence of events in the war at the head of the Gulf. As a diplomat commented here yesterday: "The government is not clear what it can do, but it knows that the worst thing is to give the appearance of worry."

Mr al-Mu'ayyad, the only politician in a well-known business family and a polished performer with the foreign press, certainly was not doing that yesterday. He admitted that Bahrain's relations with Iran were "uncomfortable," but pointed out that 10 years ago, relations with the shah had been worse.

"Of course we are vulnerable, in the sense that this is a very small island," the minister said. "But we believe that an accommodation can be worked out with Iran, because that is what has always happened in the past. But tempers must be allowed to fizz down and then a de facto peace might emerge on the borders between Iran and Iraq, a negotiated peace now is too much to hope for."

Asked how much the Gulf states might contribute towards such a peace by underwriting the Iranian bill for war reparations, the minister said that the Gulf Cooperation Council had denied even discussing the matter at their weekend meeting on the war.

On the question of Shia loyalties on an island that has been the target for direct appeals from Tehran radio for a Shi'ite uprising, Mr al-Mu'ayyad commented: "The people here want the status quo, whether they are Shia or Sunni Muslim. Over the last 50 years, since we started producing oil, money has gone right down the social scale, so that now there are rich Shia just as there are rich Sunni. A fact that is frequently overlooked is the high rate of intermarriage between the two groups."

The minister said that, 3 years ago, he would have agreed that there was wide support for the Iranian revolution among Bahrain's Shi'ite population. "But now they have seen the effect of that revolution, very few people here want the Iranian model of government."

This confidence masks official plans to modernise the very limited capacity of Bahrain's military forces. The military has only a handful of helicopters and 14 small coastal patrol craft to complement one infantry battalion and an armoured car squadron. For this reason, the government is putting much faith in the Gulf Cooperation Council, a defence operation council, a defence pact formed last year by Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Oman, under the leadership of Saudi Arabia.

CSO: 4400/320

GULF DEFENSE CAPABILITY QUESTIONED

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 263, Mar 82 pp 34-35

Article by Riyad Najib al-Ris: "Who Will Fight for the Gulf?"

Text Is there anyone in the Gulf today willing to go to war for the sake of the Gulf?

Along with the series of events in which this volatile region of the Arab World is caught up in arises a group of basic questions just waiting to be posed to the six city-states lining the Gulf. One of these questions is our own question posed at the beginning; it is one of many questions milling around the minds of observers of the Gulf scene and its concerns.

However, before we go straight to the heart of all the questions to be raised, we feel compelled to attempt to answer our initial question indirectly by relating the following anecdote:

"It is told that during World War II one of ancient gods was deeply stirred by the carnage and loss of life caused by the war. This god sent a representative to earth to investigate the damage of this war afflicting mankind. He went first to the Russians to inquire into the matter. The Russians told him, 'The Germans started the war and invaded Russia, being swept up by the English antagonism towards us.' So the representative went to see the Germans, who told him, 'The English planned to colonize our country, so don't blame us for fighting.' He then went to ask the French why they were fighting, and they said that the English had pushed them into it. The representative then went to inform the English that the entire world blamed them for starting the war. They answered, 'That's not true. You can see for yourself that our soldiers doing the fighting consist of Indians, Portuguese, Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans. So why blame us?'"

The point of the story is not the issue of war and arms per se, but rather who will carry those arms and who will conduct this war?

At this point we must pause for a moment to go over the sequence of the questions raised at the time when the Gulf became the question of the hour and when the issue of arming the Gulf became a concern of the entire world community. Overnight, the problem of defending the Gulf became a concern of the Great Powers. No longer was the question of designs (plots) over the Gulf a matter of hypothetical possibility; it had become a concrete problem facing the Gulf states individually and collectively, daily and constantly.

Let us begin by saying that the only ones capable of defending the Gulf are the Gulf's own sons. Starting from this premise, we must ask the question: Does there exist today a real understanding of the concepts of "fatherland" and "patriotism"? What is meant here is the idea of a fatherland that might need defending, and patriots willing to die for it; a fatherland that means earth, lover, family, and soil, and a citizen who feels a sense of belonging to the land of the Gulf region, its customs and culture. "Citizen" in the sense meant here is one who holds fast to the land's values and lives of the land's bounty, guards its values, conscious of its uniqueness, its features and peoples. "Fatherland" in this sense ceases to be a tent, and "citizen" is no longer someone carrying his tent over his shoulder, roaming the country when the shrubbery dries up. "Fatherland" is no longer a bunch of warring tribes in the desert, nor is the citizen a roaming bedouin.

More importantly, we mean by "fatherland" something other than a bank account in Switzerland, America, and Britain, and by "citizen" someone who does not evaluate his country by such criteria.

Ten years have passed since the Gulf gained independence. The Gulf has passed through a full decade, through all the trials and mistakes which in the short run should have served to imprint the meaning of "fatherland" and "citizenship" on its people. Some of the Gulf states are much older than merely the last 10 years. Therefore, their experience is deeper. From the experience of these older nations and the circumstances in which they have been situated, we should be able to arrive at a common understanding of just how the Gulf can be defended, and with what aids (whose help).

It is commonplace to hear that a Frenchman will give his life for his country but won't pay his taxes to the government, whereas the Englishman will pay his allotted share of taxes without evasion but won't go to war for his country and die for it.

In the first case, the Frenchman won't hesitate to give up his life as the price of defending his country, but he will evade paying taxes because the Frenchman, traditionally, has no trust in his government. Therefore he puts his country above the government and regulations. One's country is not a matter to be taken lightly, whereas it is not unacceptable to avoid paying taxes.

In the second case, the Englishman does have confidence in his government; therefore, he doesn't at all hesitate to do his duty by it by paying his allotted share of taxes. But he is not prepared to die for his country, because he believes--by virtue of the trust he places in his government--that

it is the government's job to prevent any reason for going to war, before the actual event. And in the event that the government fails to do so, then the Englishman replaces it with another government capable of arriving at a compromise solution which would make warfare and bloodshed unnecessary. To the Englishman, the idea of "country" is not represented by borders and waterways but by widely-dispersed interests held traditionally since the days of the Great Empire that once covered two-thirds of the civilized world, in New Delhi, Nairobi, and even Cairo. To the Englishman, it is national interests which protect the country, not men who die unnecessary deaths defending illusionary boundaries for a nation with no interests.

Is neutrality a possible solution allowing for the Gulf to escape its dilemma over who will bear arms to defend the country?

To put it simply: the neutrality of the Gulf appeared to be, and actually was, a difficult matter in this period as long as the Israeli problem--and not the Palestinian problem--dominated international political currents. And by "Israeli Problem" we mean here the Zionist, colonialist, expansionist, imperialistic nature of a group of people(s) belonging to certain faith and unable to live peacefully among any Arab group, only Jewish groups. By the "Israeli problem" we mean also Zionism based on the expulsion of a people from its land, replacing them with Jewish gangs drawn from all over the world. We are not referring to the Palestinian issue in its existential sense, politically and socially, nor in the nationalist sense, politically and economically. As long as Israel remains the Israel we have always known, then the question of Gulf neutrality will remain a distant prospect unlikely to materialize, because Israel will always be ambitious, desiring to reach the warm waters and sand of the Gulf.

Is it possible for what we have called the "Israeli problem" to remain detached from the Gulf?

Naturally not. As long as the Gulf remains an inseparable part of the Arab nation, as long as its Arab ties, Arab trusts, and its sense of national and religious belonging remain Arab first and last, then it is impossible to detach the Israeli problem from the Gulf's dilemma. Added to that is the conflict between the Israeli-American relationship and Gulf-U.S. relations.

The Israeli-American relationship is the primary reason for the Gulf's dilemma. This is because this relationship is a part of domestic American politics, not part of America's foreign policy. It is not like America's foreign policy with Japan for example, or with South Korea, or even with Western Europe with which an alliance exists for the promotion of entire stages and dimensions of the dominance of American foreign policy. The United States is intent on defending Japan and Western Europe as part of defending its own interests and security. However, not Japan, nor Western Europe, nor NATO, nor Kim Il Sung, nor (Ghreima) of South Korea determine a fraction of what Israel determines for American domestic policy.

There is no public, formal political-military-security alliance, for example, between the United States and Israel (up until now) as there is between the

U.S. and Japan, Western Europe, South Korea, and NATO. The U.S. open and formal commitment to the defense of these nations is not accompanied by one of comparable (publicly and formally declared) size to Israel. Nevertheless, the former nations do not constitute an internal part of American policy, whereas Israel is in the midst of American domestic issues, as if it were the fifty-first American state. And as long as Israel's status remains like this, the more the dilemma of the Gulf grows in size and difficulty, and the more besieged its people feel.

The first task to be accomplished, then, if Gulf neutrality is to be made possible, is to extract the Israeli problem from its setting in American domestic politics and to transform it into a matter of foreign policy, as is the case with other nations possessing a special relationship with Washington. And compared to the task of transposing Israel to the level of a foreign-policy problem, the issue of Gulf neutrality dwindles into insignificance.

And in order to transform decision-making into an American process for American interests once more, the Arabs must try to confront the Israeli problem as a problem of American domestic politics, and strike at the problem's roots and bases of support inside America itself. Then it will become possible for America to regain control over her own decisions; only then will Gulf neutrality become theoretically possible.

And if we concede for the sake of argument that the Gulf's neutrality is a possibility and could lead to the defense and stability of the Gulf states, then from where should we begin?

Should we begin with the Gulf states recognizing the Soviet Union and exchanging diplomatic representation, as a counter-balance to the U.S. and the Western nations? Will such recognition simplify or complicate the Middle East problem? Will it lead to particular benefit for the Gulf region?

Opponents to the recognition of Moscow answer "no" and ask about the price of such a move.

If all the Gulf states recognized the Soviet Union, and exchanged diplomatic representation with the Eastern bloc (i.e., playing the prerequisite balance of power game in international relations), then will the Soviets' motivation in protecting the Gulf's neutrality, or its own interests, be equal to America's will to protect Israel?

The answer, briefly, is no. Moscow will not have as much enthusiasm as Washington will for the defense of the Jews of Israel.

Therefore, the equation is cancelled out, and the subject of the Gulf's neutrality postponed, and mutual recognition between Moscow and the Gulf capitals awaits another date.

The question remains: who will fight for the Gulf?

So as not to elicit an awkward (embarrassing) response, we should all turn to reading the history of the Islamic conquests and Arab invasions, so that we may see the important implications of who used to bear arms then, and who used to conduct the matter of war.

And this is just the beginning of the subject.

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CSO: 4404/383

KUWAITI DAILY INTERVIEWS OAPEC SECRETARY GENERAL

GF081841 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 8 Jun 82 p 7

[Interview granted to AL-ANBA' by Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah, secretary general of OAPEC in Kuwait--no date given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The Judicial Committee has begun its first meeting and is now dealing with the complaint that Iraq lodged against Syria for stopping the Kirkuk-Baniyas pipeline. Is the final judgment in this kind of issue left for the Judicial Committee or will the final decision be made by the OAPEC Ministerial Council?

[Answer] According to the protocol, the Judicial Committee alone will have the final say. It is an independent committee that does not submit to any particular member state or even to the Ministerial Council. The committee has voluntary and involuntary capacities as it is a real joint committee.

[Question] It was said there had been some requests for the cancellation of three founding member states' right to veto. Will such an issue be discussed during the Tunis meeting?

[Answer] We have not received official requests on this issue. In fact, we don't call this a veto. In our system, two of the three founding states must vote with the majority on major issues, according to the statute of the organization. When new members are admitted, the three founding members must agree. So the word veto is inapplicable in the organization's agreement. In fact, Libya did not object to admitting Tunisia into the organization. It only asked for the discussion to be adjourned for special reasons. At that time the council decided to postpone its entire agenda until the Tunisian issue was resolved. Praise be to God, the issue has been settled and we have passed that stage.

[Question] Is the issue of the Kirkuk-Baniyas pipeline listed on the agenda of the Tunis ministers meeting?

[Answer] Thanks to the Judicial Committee this issue is not on the agenda of the ministers meeting.

CSO: 4400/320

## STEPS TAKEN TOWARD ORGANIZED STOCK EXCHANGE

Manama GULF MIRROR in English 15 May 82 p 23

[Text]

### **BAHRAIN stockbrokers began applying for licences this week in what could be a preliminary step to an organised stock exchange on the Island.**

It is hoped that an official working committee will be set up soon to reorganise an exchange, for which the local business community sees a growing necessity.

Eleven brokers have applied so far and the Ministry of Commerce expects about 40 applications.

The new regulations are not expected to make much difference to the way shares are now traded, but they will bring brokers under official scrutiny for the first time.

### **Complaints**

Under the new conditions, brokers must keep records of every deal handled for official inspection including the value and time of transaction, fee charged, and the names of buyer and seller.

There are virtually no professional brokers on the island — the majority also buy and sell on their own account. There have been complaints that some 'brokers' buy the shares themselves, sell them at a profit, and take the broking fee

from both parties as the icing on the cake.

Local businessmen believe the new regulations will not change these practices since shares can be easily purchased in another name. "The only way to ensure a code of ethics will be to organise a proper market," one businessman said.

In Kuwait, there are many professional brokers making their money exclusively from fees — as much as KD 100,000 (\$350,000) a day, market hounds say. The Kuwait exchange has been organised for many years and brokers are answerable for their conduct.

Such an income would be impossible in Bahrain because volume of transactions although growing, is much smaller.

A total of \$26 billion was subscribed for the first three

public share issues in Bahrain this year, when investors poured in from all the GCC states. Prices of new shares have been leaping ahead 100 per cent 200 per cent, 400 per cent.

No more banks or investment companies will be granted public licences until at least next year.

The new stock broking rules ask for a BD3,000 (\$8,000) bank's guarantee as a cushion for customers. Registration and licencing fees have been doubled and brokers must be "of good repute", with no record of imprisonment or bankruptcy or convictions of theft or fraud. They must be Bahrain nationals.

A physical market has emerged already in the so-called Suq Al Jauhara opposite Central Market with about 25 brokers there.

CSO: 4400/307

BALCO REPORTS FIRST QUARTER LOSS

Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 21, 24 May 82 p 6

[Text]

Bahrain Aluminium (Balco), the marketing instrument for the Saudi Arabian and Bahrain governments's share of output from the Alba smelter, made a loss of \$4.5 million in the first quarter of this year, according to a report from Bahrain. It is the first time the company has moved into the red since 1975.

Balco's profits in 1981 totalled \$13.2 million, a sharp decline compared with the 1980 figure of \$48.5 million and the record \$53.1 million achieved in 1979. But last year's tally included a \$9 million provision for stock losses and a \$2.5 million interest payment on the stockpile, at an average interest rate of 16.5 per cent, the report said.

Mr Sandy Ross-Macdonald, the General Manager, was quoted as saying that the stockpile now stood at 80,000 tonnes, including 64,000 tonnes of uncommitted metal. Although prices have slipped 20 per cent below the 1981 average, Balco does not intend to allow stocks to rise any higher. According to the report, Balco is now selling the bulk of its own 78 per cent metal off-take from the Alba plant, with roughly half of it going to regional and Japanese buyers on long-term contracts.

Alba (Aluminium Bahrain) was the first plant of its kind in the Middle East when construction began in 1968. It came onstream in 1971 with a capacity of around 120,000 tonnes a year of semi-finished products (ingots, billets, sheets etc.). The plant, located on Bahrain's east coast, is supplied with Australian alumina under a long-term contract. The Alba works have led to the development of a number of industrial plants involving the processing of aluminium ingots and billets.

Production at the Alba smelter is running at its full capacity of 170,000 tonnes a year, following the completion last year of a \$120 million project to provide additional capacity of 45,000 tonnes a year. The crisis in the world aluminium industry has raised doubts among Alba's shareholders as to the wisdom of proceeding with a more extensive project to boost capacity by a further 110,000 tonnes annually, which the report said had been

under study for some time.

Balco's shareholders include Kaiser Aluminium Bahrain (17 per cent), whose parent company has disclosed substantial first quarter losses, and Breton Investments (5.1 per cent), in addition to the Bahrain government (57.9 per cent) and the Saudi government (20 per cent).

In a related development, two Gulf cable manufacturers, which use aluminium from the Alba smelter, recently merged in order to rationalise their operation and cut costs in the face of strong international competition in the regional market. It was reported from Bahrain that Midal Cables, a private Bahrain-based company with a capital of BD 250,000 (\$665,000) has sold 29 per cent of its stock to the Jeddah-based Saudi Cable Company (SCC), in what was seen as the first private sector initiative to coordinate industrial activity in the area.

SCC buys aluminium from Balco on a long-term supply contract. It is converted into rod by Midal, whose \$10 million plant is fed by hot metal directly from the smelter. The main target for both companies is the Saudi market, now the largest in the Gulf.

Midal, a joint venture between Zayani Investments of Bahrain and Olex Cables of Australia, has as its main products bare aluminium conductor and ACSR (aluminium conductor steel reinforced), to which it means to add insulated cable and perhaps copper. SCC manufactures insulated copper cable and much smaller amounts of aluminium cable. The two plants will have a joint capacity to produce 35,000 tonnes a year of aluminium cable.

Meanwhile, SCC is planning another major link with a Gulf company, this time in Oman. SCC is interested in buying the entire output from the Oman Mining Company's copper mines which are due to start producing 20,000 to 35,000 tonnes of copper as of next year. SCC President Omar Khalifati told the Jeddah-based Financial Gazette that considerable progress had been made in negotiations so far. He said that SCC, the only Saudi Arabian cable producer, was looking for a steady supply of copper cathodes to feed a copper rod plant which it planned to build in the next two years. At present, SCC buys ready-made copper rods from abroad which are drawn into cables at its Jeddah factory. The copper rod plant is part of a major expansion programme for the four-year-old company.

SCC's shareholders include the Ali Reza family, Arabian Chevron and NKF Groep of Holland, which also provides technical assistance.

CSO: 4400/307

NEW LIGHT CAST ON NATURE OF AL-SADAT'S CONSOLIDATION OF POWER

May 15 Episode Reviewed

Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 16 May 82 p 1

Article by Musa Sabri

Text The 15 May revolution is the first revolution, so far as I know, that was conducted by peaceful means, to rectify the course of its original revolution, the 23 July revolution, and was led by one of the leaders of that original revolution. All the small power centers, like those who rallied around the big power centers and those who worked in secret organizations or sympathized with it, all tried to portray it as a revolution against a revolution, or as having the aim of eliminating the 23 July revolution. Some people are still making the statement that it was an act of apostasy and that it was nothing more than a coup aimed at the monopolization of power and the liquidation of a number of people. All these efforts have been to no avail, because the facts of life are stronger than slogans, stronger than people who are expert at making generalizations and sophistry, stronger than the subjection of events to intentions which have nothing to do with righteous motives.

Anwar al-Sadat is a legitimate son of the 23 July revolution. The legitimacy of Anwar al-Sadat's regime was derived from the revolutionary legitimacy of the 23 July revolution. Had fate wished Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir, the leader of the original revolution, to live on, he would have carried out that second revolution in order to protect the original one and keep its leadership continuing in its proper course. That course was nothing but the attainment of political democracy, after it had been totally neglected for the sake of the attainment of social democracy. The people supported the radical changes which the 15 May revolution created just as they had totally supported the 23 July revolution. This is a logical fact, because anyone who denies that the 23 July revolution brought about a change in the social map for millions and gave toiling and downtrodden people rights they had long been deprived of in the context of feudalism and voracious capitalism denies the facts of history. Here I am not discussing the wrongful application of socialism, which brought us to the socialism of poverty; rather, I am stipulating a historic fact, which is that the 23 July revolution smashed feudalism, gave the worker security of livelihood and a future, gave him for the first time in Egypt's long history the right to participate in decisions, and protected him from caprice. However, it was necessary that we make the shift to political democracy, the sovereignty of the law, respect for human rights and the protection of these rights from repression by the centers of power. Before his fate overtook him, Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir said "The country is governed by a gang." Thus Anwar al-Sadat realized the impossible dream, began the government of institutions, issued

in his era the permanent constitution, which makes the crime of torture an ongoing crime without a statute of limitations, restored the judiciary its respect, closed down the concentration camps, released the political prisoners, abolished rule by wiretapping and eavesdropping, and realized security and safety for every citizen. Thus he protected the course of the 23 July revolution and preserved its legitimacy, then proclaimed constitutional legitimacy, after all the requirements for revolutionary legitimacy had been met.

On this immortal day in the life of Egypt, which represents the great turning point, we must mention men who played their part on 15 May through their loyal affiliation with the courage to take positions before matters could become completely clear. We should mention Mamduh Salim, the governor of Alexandria at the time, who agreed to keep the revolution safe, out of conviction and good will, and who with his men carried out one of the bravest and gravest of responsibilities. We should also mention Dr 'Aziz Sidqi, who spent the whole night in intense activity, not sleeping for a moment in order to keep the May revolution safe; this is a role that has not yet been announced. We should mention Lt Gen Sadiq, who then assumed the Ministry of Defense, whatever the differences in opinions about his attitude before the October war might be. We should mention the late Lt Gen al-Laythi, commander of the Republic Guard, who on orders from al-Sadat carried out a secret plan to protect Cairo that had been set out in March. We should mention the members of the People's Assembly at their historic session, in which they withdrew the membership of everyone who had a connection with the conspiracy. We should mention the millions of citizens who went out on the streets to support the rule of justice and law. We should mention Anwar al-Sadat, whose leadership was born that night. No one imagined that he would be able to carry out this grave historic transition in the face of the forces that controlled all the assets of the state, government and popular organizations.

We should mention so that we may remember. We should mention so that we can draw the lesson and the moral. We should mention so that we can realize that our prime responsibility is to protect the course of democracy through serious action, through honest, chaste participation, through the renunciation of concern with the self, through sound practices at every jobsite, through sincere attention to all the challenges we are facing. As Husni Mubarak, the first man, who assumed the responsibility of leadership in circumstances of the utmost difficulty, has said, great work lies before us, and we must head for the future with devotion, commitment and boldness. We must protect democracy from being turned into chaos. Here is the grievous danger that threatens us all.

While Husni Mubarak has turned a new leaf, calling on all people, thinkers and tendencies to cooperate for the sake of Egypt, we must all respond to this appeal with sincere faith. We must renounce selfish goals. The history of Anwar al-Sadat will not be effaced, the history of 'Abd-al-Nasir will not be effaced, all the heroic acts of Egypt throughout its long struggle will not be effaced, and if everyone employed in public activity realizes this fact, all forces will be able to join hands and close ranks with sincere devotion for the sake of God and the nation, and the road of development toward a better life may be paved. Transition and development are the law of life. We have had enough of the twisted statements which the first lines of the new page have used, confirming that the people who utter them have not understood, or perhaps do not want to understand.

MAY 15 Achievements Noted

Cairo AL-AKHBAR 16 May 82 p 5

Article by Lam'i al-Muti'i

Text Let us try to exercise our memories and go back to 15 May 1971; let us try to recall the picture of the society at that time.

There were ruling cliques which we have become accustomed to call the power centers.

There was a single political organization imposing its presence on all aspects of Egyptian life.

Words were stifled in the Egyptians' throats and people did not dare to bring them out onto the page or state them at public gatherings.

There were concentration camps and prisons containing thousands of fathers and sons in the frost of winter and the scorching heat of summer.

There was a Soviet presence embodied in 17,000 experts and Soviet bases that no Egyptian could approach or enter.

I think that the picture without embellishment, was like that.

Therefore the people effusively greeted the steps that were announced on 15 May; in them, the people saw that a dream could be realized on their behalf whose features were:

Free speech which no one would listen in on, even over the telephone.

Parties expressing their needs, free from the single organization, free from the Vanguard Organization or the Youth Organization where children would write reports against their fathers or brothers.

A press expressing their problems truthfully and objectively instead of using hesitant speech and encomiums.

The return of fathers and children from al-Mahariq, Turah, and Abu Za'bal to the embrace of their mothers and wives, where the law had the say.

Egyptian soil freed from the footsteps of all Israeli soldiers and all other foreign soldiers, and no foreign bases.

I think that these were Egyptian people's dreams, and therefore the 15 May regime won popularity in this period and this popularity increased following the announcement of the formation of platforms in the Arab Socialist Union, which were subsequently transformed into parties, after the elimination of censorship over the press was declared, responsibility was placed on the shoulders of newspaper editors in chief, all political detainees and prisoners were released, and finally, after the Russian advisors departed from Egyptian territory, the opportunity was readied, or the dreams were readied, to bring about two things of great importance:

Liberating Egyptian soil from Israeli occupation.

Expanding the scope of democracy.

#### The Course of History

However, the course of history was not in human hands. It is true that the centers of power were liquidated and their movement was restricted. It is true that the Soviet experts packed their bags and left. It is true that the platforms were turned into parties. However, new things appeared in Egyptian political life.

In foreign policy, the major surprise was President al-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, his famous speech to the Knesset, and then the two Camp David agreements.

Here the mark of the Soviet Union, in its attempt to boycott the 15 May regime, and the mark of the Arab countries in isolating Egypt, made their appearance. These positions cast their shadows on Egypt and cast their stamp on people standing on the far right and people standing on the far left in Egypt.

The extremist religious groups stood against the peace treaty and thus against President al-Sadat and the 15 May regime, in coordination with certain Arab regimes. The extreme left-wing groups stood against the peace with Israel and consequently against the president and the regime, in subordination to the Soviet Union. It was natural that these positions would lead to a clash between the regime and the right and left.

#### The Exercise of Democracy

In the domestic context, in the realm of democratic practice, first the Egypt Party, the main heir of the Socialist Union, took the stage, and, alongside that, two small heirs, related to it by the connection of the womb, since they all emerged from the womb of the Socialist Union. Therefore the Socialist Liberal Party and the National Unionist Grouping looked upon the heir to the Socialist Union and the division of the legacy, the headquarters, cars and so forth with a competitive eye, and there were also some political disputes which were of necessity caused by the positions of the platforms within the Socialist Union, on the right, center and left, as had been agreed at that time.

When the New Wafd appeared, from outside the Socialist Union; that was a historic extension of the Wafd Party which had taken a specific stand since 23 July 1952. Although the leaders of the New Wafd did not oppose President al-Sadat's foreign policy, a struggle did take place between the New Wafd and President al-Sadat over the domestic situation. The important point is that the New Wafd dissolved itself and President al-Sadat entered the arena of parties with the National Democratic Party. The Socialist Labor Party also made its appearance.

The conflict between the opposition and the government turned into a direct struggle around which political, factional and social rifts occurred. The regime announced the 5 September 1981 decrees and in a month the tragedy reached its climax with the assassination of President al-Sadat on 6 October 1981. That constituted a pause for reflection and a new beginning.

Today, in the framework of the new political leadership and in the framework of independence, the people are still clinging to the dreams of 15 May 1971, although in

a new form which is in keeping with national independence and the new leaders' statements. Most succinctly, the people want:

A real liquidation of all cliques, with sovereignty belonging to the law alone.

A multiplicity of parties within the context of democratic socialism, social peace and unity.

Freedom of the press and guarantees for members of the press.

Total national independence without any foreign influence or military bases for any foreign country.

Freedom for the people to choose their representatives and judiciary supervision over the elections. 15 May was a dream, 15 May entered reality, 15 May faltered. The people want the dream to enter a new reality.

#### May Events Explored

Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 16 May 82 p 5

Article by Mamduh Tawfig

Text The date of 15 May has pleasant memories in the history of Egyptian national action, which had witnessed a serious, radical change in our modern life from the beginning of the July 1952 revolution, the great revolution which caused the hopes and dreams of deprived and oppressed peoples to burst forth throughout the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America and showed these people the path of upheaval, freedom and the best means for realizing national honor and liberation from colonialism, feudalism and reaction.

The great commemoration of 15 May is linked to the commencement of the corrective course which the late leader Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat led, with which he struck out at the elements of backwardness and reaction and the abominable power centers, which had borne the slogan of ruination, destruction and blood and had schemed to abolish every hope for peace and the cherished future of the present and future generations. We can remember how the representatives of the people stood alongside the heroic leader in his bold, brave strike against the gang of the power centers at that time, until, with God's success and help of the people, the hosts of evil were liquidated and faced down in their lairs and they sought refuge within them, combining words of blind vindictiveness with loathesome hatred.

#### A Response to the Masses' Desire

We remember how demonstrations of the people set forth in response to the masses' spontaneous desire for the triumph of truth and the annihilation of vanity, standing as a firmly-rooted mountain in the face of oppression and injustice.

We remember how the masses took a brave stand behind their heroic leader Anwar al-Sadat as he struck out in every direction to protect the people from the conspiracies of the power centers that had concentrated on imposing sequestration, restricting people's freedoms, threatening the citizens' livelihood, future and security, and expressing an incorrigible rash desire to drag Egypt into further war and bloodshed.

This day will never fade from the conscience of the noble Egyptian people, no matter how time may go on and how many generations may succeed one another. It does not just mean liberation of the will of the people from the tutelage of a repressive gang that wished to stifle their freedom and will -- rather, on top of that and before that, it means a major takeoff toward rectification, correction and the avoidance of negative features, the rectification of errors and excesses, and the takeoff of the entire people with all the meanings this word contains.

This day will never fade from the conscience of the Egyptian people. During that day, the first spark leapt out to realize the hope that had long stayed with the people of the nation in the stages of their long national struggle, which was that the sequestration would be lifted, the concentration camps would be shut down and sovereignty of the law would prevail, so that no one's voice would be raised against the voice of truth and justice.

Liberation of the Egyptian people's will on that famous day was by all standards a grave turning point in our political and social life and in the course of our giant revolution, whose spirit has been and still is alive in the conscience and essence of every male and female Egyptian and is deeply commingled in their blood.

#### Burning of the Tapes

We will never forget that great day in which the great leader stood up and by himself burned all the tapes of wiretaps that had been made secretly, clearly declaring that he would not allow the centers of power to make themselves the guardians of the people and that the masses must press forward without restriction.

No one can deny the great role that the corrective revolution played in bringing about the military miracle of the October victory and the magic peace initiative which the late leader took, which led to a formula whose gist was that the October war between Egypt and Israel was the last one.

It would not have been possible for our beloved Sinai to have been liberated in full had the October war not been launched through the Egyptian will, which was liberated on 15 May 1971 and had they not launched the war of peace and the triumph over these problems, difficulties and complications Egypt faced in negotiating with Israel.

#### A Prelude to the October Victory

The corrective revolution of 15 May was the natural prelude to the victory of October 1973, in which the Egyptian people, through their brave heroic army, engaged in the most sublime of ferocious battles in our modern history. That was a result of the people's restoration of their dignity and pride and the release of their powers of innovation.

Egypt triumphed in the struggle of peace as it triumphed in the arena of combat. In both instances victory was the offspring of the democracy and freedom that the corrective revolution had unleashed.

It is necessary that we always remind ourselves of that glorious day and that we pause at length before its sweet memory, which imparts a glory to the heroic leader which the words of vindictive persons will never efface.

15 May was the first day the people truly felt that they were partners in the regime, that the foundations of democracy, freedom, consultation, dialogue and exchanges of views were implanted in their midst, and that the posters of false glory of the people who had imagined that they were sent down by divine guidance to control the destiny and resources of the people were irrevocably removed.

The great problem which needs a major stand on our part is how we can all today bear the responsibility of free will in order to bring about real stability and security, how we can control and alienate ourselves from the commotion of slogans, and how we can work more, produce more, and think with the mentality of the age, using the scientific method of performance and solving the confrontation of crises.

11887  
CSO: 4504/310

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN DESCRIBE SIGNIFICANCE OF CORRECTIVE REVOLUTION

Editorial on Events

Cairo AL-SIYASI in Arabic No 349, 16 May 82 p 3

Text Yesterday Egypt celebrated the 11th anniversary of the corrective revolution.

This celebration comes 20 days after our celebration of Peace Day, confirming that these years have been ones of effort, sweat, accomplishment and takeoff. The May revolution was the natural prelude to the 6 October victory, and the peace occurred as an inevitable consequence of this victory.

On this day of that year, 15 May 1971, the late leader Anwar al-Sadat swept away the power centers which had caused the July revolution to deviate from its proper course, thwarted their conspiracies, saved Egypt from their grip, burned the tapes of wire-taps and put an end to their tyranny. Egypt began a new era in which the concentration camps were shut down for good, sequestration was abolished and the Egyptian people regained their freedom, dignity, security and safekeeping.

On this day of that year, Egypt started a new cultural takeoff and a new stage in the life of history; the era of legitimacy began - the era of the government of institutions, the era of the sovereignty of law.

The system of a single party and single opinions ended and the era of party democracy and diverse opinions began.

The era of repression, suppression and surveillance ended and the press regained its freedom and authority. That was all crowned with a permanent constitution for the first time in the modern history of Egypt.

The 15 May revolution was not a revolution against a revolution or a repudiation of its principles; rather, it came about in order to correct the course of the 23 July revolution, under the leadership of one of its heroes; it came about as an affirmation of the sixth principle of the revolution, which was the establishment of sound democratic rule.

There is no argument over the fact that it would not have been possible for the Egyptians to launch a victorious struggle on 6 October had they been burdened down with the loads of repression, coercion and terror; thus the October victory came about as a consecration of the corrective revolution.

While this revolution restored to the Egyptian citizens their dignity and pride on their own territory, the October victory restored to the Egyptian and Arab people their dignity and restored to us the respect and appreciation of the entire world.

On the 11th anniversary of the corrective revolution, let us remember, with the utmost affection, acknowledgment and loyalty, the commander of this revolution, the late leader Anwar al-Sadat, stressing the Egyptian people's commitment to continuing the course with their commander, President Husni Mubarak, in order to protect the gains and achievements of this revolution, which took place for the people and on behalf of Egypt.

#### Revolution's Program Explained

Cairo MAYU in Arabic No 69, 17 May 82 p 9

Article by Safwat al-Sharif

Text Modern history records 15 May 1971 as one of Egypt's historic days. In it, a corrective revolution took place under the command of the leader Anwar al-Sadat to rid the course of the original Egyptian revolution, the 23 July 1952 revolution, of its sources of deterioration and to eliminate the blemishes on the pages of its integrity.

It was a revolution on behalf of the Egyptian people, who have forged all the revolutions on their territory for the sake of their freedom and dignity, their security and safekeeping, their democracy and socialism, their constitution and the sovereignty of their law, their destiny and their Arabhood, their religion, values and traditions, the restoration of their territory, and the imposition of their will.

Once again, what does our party's program state?

The permanent constitution; democratic socialism:

"The May 1971 revolution took place under the command of President al-Sadat in response to the deep mass demand that its course be rectified. It began to establish a democratic socialist society, thereby preparing to liquidate the power centers and reconstruct the society on bases that are in keeping with the spirit and principles of the revolution. This was all embodied in the permanent constitution of 1971, which contains the bases for building society on democratic socialist principles, realizing political and social freedom for the individual and realizing integration between its material needs and its spiritual needs, basing themselves on genuine intellectual wellsprings, namely our Arab cultural values, the principles of the July revolution and the positive features it has produced through practical application, guided by modern socialist principles which do not conflict with these cultural values.

#### A Proliferation of Parties -- Liberation of the Will

"The 15 May revolution defeated the ideology of authoritarian rule and the features of reconstruction began to be carried out through practical application. Laws supplementing the constitution were issued, serious reforms in the life of the society, foremost among them the establishment of sound democratic life on a basis of a multi-party system, followed in succession and foreign influence was liquidated with the termination of the services of the Soviet and foreign advisors in August 1972. Then there occurred the decision to make the crossing on 6 October 1973, and by virtue of this we realized our great military victory."

These are texts from the program of our party. Yes, the July 1952 revolution, which Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir and his comrades led, was the sole means for realizing the people's hopes for freedom, democracy, socialism and independence. However, the power centers' dominance pushed the people's revolution toward authoritarian rule, the application of a socialism which was aligned toward Marxism, and subordination to the influence and dominance of some foreign powers, which muzzled all people's mouths and broke all their pens except those of a pink hue, usurping people's will, occupying territory, and causing dignity to be lost. Just as the army, with the vanguard of its sons, forged the revolution of July 1952, so did the people, with the vanguard of their deputies and representatives, forge the revolution of May 1971.

Once again, what does our party's program say?

"The masses, out of their concern for the revolution and its achievements, insisted on ridding the course of the revolution of the causes for its faltering progress and the elimination of the distortions on the page of its integrity." Then came the May 1971 revolution. It says: "In response to the foregoing, and out of the desire of the masses of the Egyptian people and all the values and principles the two revolutions of July 1952 and May 1971 represent, the National Democratic Party was established in August 1978."

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CSO: 4504/314

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DEBATES ATTACK ON LEBANON

PM111251 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 9 Jun 82 p 6

[Fu'ad Sa'd, 'Abd al-Jawad 'Ali and Sharif al-'Abd report: "Extensive Debate in People's Assembly on Israeli Aggression Against Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] An extensive debate on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon took place at the People's Assembly yesterday. The deputies voiced the need to take firm steps in order to deter Israel and stop its premeditated aggression against the Palestinian people and Lebanese sovereignty. The deputies welcomed the statement issued by the president of the republic condemning the aggression.

The assembly session, under speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, began with a statement by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali reviewing the efforts which Egypt made to stop the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. He said:

On 3 June an attempt was made on the life of the Israeli ambassador in London. Israel exploited this incident as an excuse to attack Lebanon. The Israeli cabinet met and agreed on a general invasion of Lebanon. Now Israel is in control of southern Lebanon despite the [efforts of] the valiant Palestinian resistance and the progressive Lebanese forces.

He added: Certain international conditions helped Israel to launch this aggression. There is the Iraq-Iran war, there is Britain's war with Argentina, and there is the negativism of the Arab confrontation and steadfastness front. In this situation Egypt moved swiftly in order to stop the fighting by all means; it denounced and condemned the aggression. All of which stems from Egypt's responsibility to defend the Palestinian people's rights. Egypt is seeking Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon and the prevention of the partitioning of Lebanon. It is also endeavoring to defend Lebanon's integrity and independence.

Dr Ghali added: Egypt's course of action is being coordinated with the friendly states. This morning I met with the Moroccan foreign minister and now there is coordination between Egyptian and Moroccan diplomacy with regard to such action in order to defend the Palestinian people and the Lebanese people

and denounce the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Also messages from the president of the republic were this afternoon delivered to the heads of state of Somalia, Oman and Sudan. The purpose is to coordinate Egyptian action with these countries.

We have also contacted the United States and in the past few days a message was delivered to President Reagan from President Mubarak. I have also had contacts with the U.S. ambassador in Cairo and the Egyptian Foreign Ministry is in contact with the Egyptian ambassador in Washington in order to request the United States to take firm steps in the face of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

After Dr Ghali finished his report the debate began. Speaking at the meeting, Foreign Relations Committee chairman Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Ilah said: The assembly today is debating one of the most serious situations facing the Arab nation--a blatant act of aggression against a sovereign Arab state aimed at annihilating the Palestinian people in southern Lebanon.

The Arab states are watching as Israeli forces are killing innocent people and children. Our national responsibility makes it incumbent upon us to underline several facts:

Israel had a premeditated intention to carry out this aggression, premeditation being part of its nature. It has exploited the Gulf war, over which the Arabs are divided, which has created a suitable atmosphere for the launching of this brutal attack. And those who entered Lebanon in order to defend it did not make a move vis-a-vis this incursion.

This incursion is extremely dangerous. The whole world has condemned this invasion which undermines the idea of comprehensive peace and the autonomy negotiations. Egypt has hastened to condemn this action and to confront the United States with its responsibility. The friendly Arab countries and the nonaligned group have moved to adopt a firm stand against aggression. Israel's objectives are clear and we must thwart its plans.

Socialist Labor Party leader Ibrahim Shukri said that the current debate on the Israeli aggression must reflect the views of the Egyptian public. The Egyptian Government's statement has best expressed the views of the Egyptian people. Israel wants to annihilate the Palestinian people and is flouting all international laws and charters. It has used the attack on the Israeli ambassador as an excuse to launch this brutal aggression, but nobody believes such flimsy excuses.

I cannot imagine why our ambassador [to Israel] is not withdrawn and the Israeli ambassador to Egypt is not sent home. If no such step is taken in these circumstances when can it be taken? The process of normalization of relations with Israel must stop because Israel must understand that its continuing this course cannot please the Egyptian people. With all due respect to the government's action, more drastic measures must be taken.

Deputy Hasan Hafiz said: We will not be far from the truth in saying that Israel is currently seeking to start a fifth war between itself and the Arabs. Israel's actions in the past 2 years prove this fact. Israel wants to embarrass Egypt and exploit the present division in the Arab world. The situation we are facing cannot be only the result of the attack on the Israeli ambassador in London. The Israeli chief of staff said long ago that the Israeli forces were preparing to teach the Palestinians a lesson that they will not forget.

I believe that Israel is always seeking to embarrass Egypt before its Arab sisterly states. Although I disapprove of the idea of withdrawing our ambassador, the exchange of official and popular delegations between us and Israel must stop immediately.

Deputy Mumtaz Nassar said: The Egyptian-Israeli treaty provides for a commitment by both Egypt and Israel not only to peace between themselves but to a comprehensive peace for all the parties in the area. The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was not a separate solution between Egypt and Israel.

This aggression, which is aimed at killing and finishing off the Palestinians, is a blatant violation of the peace treaty. Egypt must take every legal measure in the light of Israel's violation of this treaty.

I believe that it is now Egypt's duty to freeze relations with Israel. Egypt can allow the Egyptian people to volunteer to take part in defending the Palestinians. This is what I am demanding. It cannot be said that Egypt has violated the treaty.

The United States has blessed the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. We demand that it should bring pressure to bear on Israel or else it will lose the Arabs' friendship. I appeal to the Arab states to give a helping hand to Egypt and I ask Saudi Arabia to restore the Arab [military] industrialization authority [in Egypt] in order to strengthen the Egyptian arms that are capable of deterrence and confrontation. (Applause)

Defense and National Security Committee chairman Kamal Henry Badir said: We condemn this brutal aggression that has turned southern Lebanon into a bloody "tragedy" in which women and children are being killed. Israel, as is customary of it, is flouting all international charters and resolutions.

Every time Israel launches an invasion or an attack on Arab territories it justifies it by claims of preserving its security. We hoped that after the October war and the peace treaty this Israeli concept would change. The Suez Canal water barrier did not prevent the Egyptian forces from crossing it and recovering the territory from the aggressors. We were hoping that Israel would take steps that would create an atmosphere conducive to the participation of other parties in the autonomy talks, but by its action it is doing away with this hope and hindering the autonomy talks.

Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi al-Din said: We do not disagree with what we have heard, either from members of the National Democratic Party or the opposition deputies, in that this brutal aggression is unanimously condemned.

The most eloquent and swiftest condemnation came from the president of the republic on the first day of the aggression.

Israel announced that it will penetrate up to 40 kilometers in order to push the Palestinians back from the Israeli borders, which means that the aggression was pre-planned.

The Israeli aggression was preceded by several other attacks, such as the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the annexation of the Golan Heights.

We are not here to criticize the Arab countries, but as prime minister of Egypt I am responsible to you for Egypt's interests first and foremost. (Applause) We are not ready to subscribe to a decision that would harm Egyptian interests. If the severance of relations with Israel serves Egypt's interests I will not hesitate to take such action. But we would like to affirm that such action will not serve Egypt's interest now. We are not ready to sell Egypt's interests for the sake of any problem.

Nobody can claim that he has offered more for the Palestine problem than Egypt. Egypt has offered blood and money while some others have offered absolutely nothing, not even mere words. We have offered what we should and much more.

Independent Deputy Dr Ibrahim 'Uwwarah said that Israel founded its state on racial and religious basis. The person ruling Israel now is a terrorist and a criminal. The Arabs must unite their ranks against aggression and uphold the word of God. The United States must stop Israel's recklessness so that the situation will not deteriorate and the United States will not lose its interests in the area.

He demanded that relations with Israel be suspended, the Egyptian ambassador to Israel withdrawn, the normalization of relations with Israel halted, and the exchange of visits with Israel stopped.

CSO: 4500/199

PALESTINIANS ARE FIGHTERS, NOT TERRORISTS

PM111257 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Chief editor Hamid Zaydan article: "Fighters and not Terrorists"]

[Excerpts] The Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon was not a surprise; it was preceded by great preparations on Israel's part in order to invade southern Lebanon and strike at the Palestinian revolution and its bases there.

The Israeli military leaders did not conceal their aggressive intentions against the Palestinian people and their revolution as well against Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity. France's LE MONDE quoted Israeli Chief of Staff Rafael Eytan a week ago as saying that "a war with the Palestinians in Lebanon is expected.... But when, I don't know."

This is not the only proof that the Israeli military aggression against southern Lebanon was not a surprise, as for many months all the parties have been appealing to Begin to show self-restraint so that the cease-fire agreed between Israel and the PLO, arranged through the United States and Saudi Arabia, would not collapse.

Though the cease-fire agreement was concluded through indirect contacts, it was not concluded in a void. But Israel and the United States are burying their heads in the sand by not recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The current fighting in southern Lebanon is categorical evidence that the Palestinians are a fighting people and that the PLO is a legitimate organization leading a national liberation movement; the Palestinians are not terrorists, nor is the PLO a terrorist organization as Begin alleges and as the United States repeats after him.

Those who are fighting an armed aggression by some 20,000 Israeli soldiers advancing under an umbrella of Phantoms, Mirages and Skyhawks and backed by Israeli naval ships cannot be terrorists; the current war in southern Lebanon is a regular war between two regular armies each representing its people and having its own government managing its affairs.

All the forces engaged in the internal fighting in Lebanon--the dirty war that has been imposed on Lebanon--must review their stand and extend their

hand to those who are fighting for Lebanon's sovereignty in the south against external aggression across the Israel borders.

All the world's progressive forces must support the fighters who are defending their national honor in Lebanon against Israeli aggression.

Israel must realize that peace cannot survive by killing children (see inside page picture of 23 children who were military targets for Israeli aggression); peace can survive only if it is comprehensive and just for all the peoples of the area, if it is a peace that ensures for them the right to live and the right of every people to have their own independent states on their national soil.

CSO: 4500/199

'AL-AHRAM' EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER LEBANON CRISES

NC120041 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2335 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA)--In Saturday's issue, AL-AHRAM's editorial deals with the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the attempt to annihilate the Palestinian people. It says that Egypt has followed and is still following, with all regret and denunciations, this new front that Israel has opened in Lebanon by launching an aggression against the sovereignty and independence of a fraternal Arab country and attempting to destroy the Palestinian people who, under the pressure of circumstances, were forced to take refuge in another country and live in camps waiting to return to their homeland.

AL-AHRAM draws attention to the fact that the cease-fire declared by Israel must not divert our attention and concern from the continuing Israeli aggression against Lebanon and other Arab parties, particularly since the Israelis' concept of the cease-fire, according to our past experience, was merely an attempt to pause while continuing to impose a fait accompli on the territory it is occupying and while bargaining over the cease-fire to dictate conditions, make gains and hastily welcome the cease-fire without knowledge of the real and objective reasons for this declaration. [Sentence as received]

Concluding its editorial, AL-AHRAM points out that the tragedy of the aggression against Lebanon lies in the fact that Egypt efforts to restore the Palestinian peoples rights and to establish peace in the Middle East were accompanied by attempts to subvert this noble goal, which every supporter of the peoples rights and every advocate of justice, peace and stability desires.

CSO: 4500/199

EGYPT

RADIO COMMENTS ON ISRAELI MILITARY OPERATIONS

JN121636 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Muhammad al-Basyuti commentary: "The Israeli Withdrawal from Lebanon Represents the First and Only Natural Step To Solving the Crisis"]

[Text] The shaky and partial cease-fire which was announced yesterday between the Israeli and Syrian forces in Lebanon to the exclusion of the Palestinian forces, who were the sole target of the premeditated Israeli invasion, cannot be a solution to the explosive problem which portends very grave consequences and casts dense shadows of doubt over the future of peace in the region. Consequently, this agreement cannot be an alternative to an immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory.

This vague agreement, which was announced between some but not all the parties concerned with the problem as it should be will, at best, be a temporary cease-fire as proved by the subsequent developments. All the combatant forces still in their positions with hands on the trigger. This vague agreement has also raised many question marks on the positions of the various sides, particularly the position of the Palestinian forces who were intentionally and unjustifiably ignored. Efforts must be concerted to convert this cease-fire into an impartial, viable and all-embracing one with the participation of all the belligerents, including the PLO which is a main party to the cause and must not be ignored. If this happens it must be followed by an immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon because this will serve as an unequivocal evidence of Israel's good intentions and a contribution to creating a calm atmosphere that would enable the peace efforts to forge ahead and reap its fruit via dialogues and not via fighting.

The Israeli aggression on Lebanon was actually a severe and violent blow to the cause of peace in the Middle East for which Egypt was and still is working. Egypt stressed the need for shaping up a confidence-building atmosphere between Israel and the Palestinians as a natural prelude to convincing them and others to join the peace processes.

However, the invasion operation has thrown shadows of doubt upon the confidence-building process among the sides of conflict. The invasion of Lebanon and the

strike at the resistance have also thrown doubt upon the possibility of achieving any tangible progress in the autonomy negotiations. All this dictates upon Israel's leaders to reconsider their positions immediately.

Hence, Egypt raises its voice for the need to resort to reason and logic and to return to the process of building a just and comprehensive peace, to avoid further exacerbation of the situation and to defend peace against the ceaseless threats. The first step toward this must be an immediate, complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, followed by a just solution of the Palestinian cause by the setting up an Palestinian state to which all the displaced Palestinian people in the entire world must return. The first returnees will be the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon who were the sole target of the Israeli invasion operation in Lebanon.

CSO: 4500/199

GHALI DISCUSSES EGYPTIAN-AFRICAN RELATIONS

JN132110 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA)--Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Egypt is interested in promoting its relations with African states both through its participation in African organizations and by establishing bilateral relations with these states. Speaking before a session held by the Consultative Council today under Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim to discuss a report by the council's Arab and foreign relations and national security committee on the Egyptian-African relations, Ghali said that a special fund to be financed by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has been established with an annual capital of 2 million pounds with the aim of granting Egyptian know-how to the African states in various fields. Ghali added that through this Egyptian presence the relations with the fraternal African states can be promoted.

Ghali said that there are 500,000 Egyptians in the African and Arab states and that there are 300,000 Egyptian experts in the African states particularly in the field of medicine. He referred to Egypt's special interest in the nine states of the Nile Valley because of Egypt's need for the Nile water. This, he added, necessitates the establishment of joint ventures with these states. Ghali pointed out that a dam will be constructed on Lake Albert with the participation of Zaire, Uganda and Sudan. He further said that a scientific symposium is currently being held in Egypt with the participation of 20 experts from the various African states as well as Egyptian experts to promote the role of the African continent in the nonaligned movement.

During their discussions on the Egyptian-African relations the members demanded that Africa should be declared a zone free from nuclear weapons and nuclear waste. They also called for a speedy establishment of an African strategic studies center and an African peace-keeping force. The members also called for promoting economic relations between Egypt and Africa particularly in the commercial field, and establishing air and sea navigation routes between Egypt and the African countries. They also called for sending skilled workers in all fields and of all specializations to Africa.

The discussions stressed that the field of Afro-Egyptian cooperation is large and comprehensive and should be backed and promoted by all means and methods.

The members also called for the establishment of Afro-Egyptian friendship societies. The council agreed to refer the resolution to the Arab and foreign affairs and national security committee for final drafting in light of the statement by Dr Butrus Ghali and the discussions among council members.

CSO: 4500/199

EGYPT

BRIEFS

KREISKY'S LETTER TO MUBARAK--Cairo, 12 Jun (MENA)--MENA has learned that Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky asserted in a letter to President Mubarak that his country supports Egypt's efforts to stop the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Kreisky also stressed his country's condemnation and rejection of Israeli invasion of Lebanon. MENA has also learned that the letter indicated that during the coming meetings of the Socialist International, Kreisky will play a role toward condemning the Israeli invasion and the immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. [Text] [JN121921 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 12 Jun 82]

ISRAEL'S INVASION REVIEWED--Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA)--At an expanded meeting held at the Foreign Ministry today, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East situation with emphasis on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and its dimensions and on Egypt's stand and the intensive efforts on all international levels. During the meeting which was attended by Foreign Ministry under secretaries and directors of departments, Dr Ghali also reviewed Egypt's position toward all countries regarding the unconditional cease-fire in Lebanon. During the meeting, the conferees reviewed the situation with regard to the autonomy negotiations and the current contacts concerning the obstacles which are preventing the resumption of these negotiations. They also discussed Egyptian-African relations, nonaligned movement affairs and the Egyptian diplomatic move during the next state. [Text] [JN131314 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 13 Jun 82]

DISCUSSION ON LEBANESE EVENTS--Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, talked by phone today with Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, currently in Washington, to follow up on the tense Lebanese situation. The following is a report by Hamdi Jawhar: [Begin recording] As an expression of Egypt's responsibility in preserving the unity and independence of Lebanon and toward Israel's withdrawal from the Lebanese territory, and following the collapse of the cease-fire between the PLO and Israel, Butrus Ghali made an urgent telephone call today to Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is currently in Washington. Kamal Hasan 'Ali asserted that Egypt would hold further contacts with U.S. officials to reach a firm and respected cease-fire, and an Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese territory and to preserve Lebanon's unity and sovereignty. [End recording] [Text] [JN131734 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jun 82]

GHALI CALLS DIPLOMATS ABOUT LEBANON--Cairo, 12 Jun (MENA)--Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has phoned Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, who briefed Dr Ghali on the latest developments with regard to the U.S. position toward the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Dr Ghali reaffirmed Egypt's declared stand in this respect. Dr Butrus Ghali also phoned Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian permanent representative at the United Nations. Dr Ghali stated that Egypt would continue its efforts to halt the aggression and bringing about an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. He added that the Foreign Ministry is compiling a study to deal with the various developments and to achieve the withdrawal immediately to safeguard Lebanon's security, independence and sovereignty. In another development Dr Butrus Ghali will address the Consultative Council tomorrow on the situation in Lebanon as well as on Egypt's relations with Africa. Dr Ghali said in a statement today that Egypt is attaching continuous importance to these relations. He added that Egypt will work to promote its relations with all African countries. [Text] [JN121734 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 12 Jun 82]

STATEMENT WITHDRAWN ON ISRAELI AGGRESSION--[Unattributed report: "Government Statement on Israeli Aggression Withdrawn"]--The press section attached to the presidency has withdrawn the government's statement on the Israeli aggression after it had been handed to the newspapers. The reason is that the statement contained a condemnation of the attempt on the life of the Israeli ambassador in London, in addition to its condemnation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The presidency requested that only its own statement be published. That statement condemned the aggression and emphasized that the Egyptian Government and people condemn it as well. It called on Israel to stop all military operations and withdraw immediately. It should be noted that the prime minister said at a press conference that Egypt "is prepared to send medical aid if asked." [Text] [PM111625 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 9 Jun 82 p 1]

MEDICINE TO LEBANON--Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA)--MENA has learned that the Egyptian Red Crescent Society is preparing medical aid and food to send to the Palestinians in Lebanon through the International Committee of the Red Cross. [Text] [JN131959 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 13 Jun 82]

CSO: 4500/199

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON WORLD OPPRESSED DAY

LD081050 Tehran IRNA in English 0935 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Tehran, 8 Jun (IRNA)--The Foreign Affairs Ministry in its statement on the occasion of the International Day of the Oppressed, 8 June, while analysing the policies of the superpowers, invited the oppressed of the world to an all out mobilisation against cultural, military, economic and political domination by the world oppressors.

Ayatollah Montazeri has declared the birthday of the 12th imam [as received] of the Shi'i Muslims as the International Day of the Oppressed. The statement which was released yesterday afternoon, further added that the world dominating oppressive system, now more than any other time, through its aggressive policies and unconditional support of client dictatorial regimes, direct or indirect military presence in the vital and crucial areas of the world and implementation of deceptive economic and social policies, under the pretext of fostering development and the growth of Third World countries, was increasing the dependence of these countries. At the same time the world oppressors through their cultural and propaganda policies and control of almost all of the world's mass media, were altering the genuine native culture of the oppressed nations while spreading imperialist cultural values as the "supreme values."

The world oppressors, the statement continued, by infiltrating the structure of cultural, political and international economic bodies, have decided to destroy the human and material resources of the oppressed nations.

The statement stressed that salvation of the oppressed would come only through revival of divine values, unity against oppression and rejection of any compromising policy with world imperialism.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry's statement said that the United States, due to its expansionist and aggressive policies, was the enemy of the deprived masses and added that as long as the United States and imperialism rules the world, the oppressed of the world would be miserable. While calling for an all out struggle against the Zionist regime which has violated the rights of the Palestinian masses and massacred them, the statement emphasised that as long as the Zionist policy and the Zionist regime existed, the oppressed masses and Muslims of the region would not achieve security or prosperity.

The statement further criticised the international organisations which allegedly were initiated for the protection of the oppressed masses, and added that at present world imperialism, through various ruses, used these organisations to increase and perpetuate its domination over Third World countries. The oppressed of the world should monitor the performance of these organisations, the statement added, and stand against the inhuman and vicious objectives of world imperialism.

Referring to the savage and inhuman measures taken by Saddam during his imposed war on Iran, the statement said that by pushing Saddam to wage the war, world imperialism and the reactionary leaders of the region, wanted to crush the Islamic revolution of Iran. However, because the Islamic revolution of Iran belonged to all the oppressed of the world, the statement added, the deprived masses, through their support for the revolution would thwart imperialism's sinister goals.

CSO: 4600/517

## TURKISH AMBASSADOR CALLS ON MONTAZERI

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 24 May 82 p 2

[Text]

QOM, (IRNA)— The Turkish Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tansug Bleda, along with a Turkish commercial delegation currently visiting Iran, was received here by Ayatullah Montazeri, the prominent religious scholar of the country.

During the meeting the Turkish Ambassador expressed his reverence to the Islamic Revolution and to the leader of the Revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeini, and his pleasure over the expansion of mutual friendly ties between the two Muslim countries of Iran and Turkey.

Then Ayatullah Montazeri addressing the visiting group expressed the hope that the existing bilateral relations between the two countries would be in the interest of the two Muslim nations of Iran and Turkey. He further hoped that these ties of mutual interest

would be expanded more and more.

Referring to the attempts of the super powers to isolate the Islamic countries and make them busy with nationalistic and racial issues, Ayatullah Montazeri said that "we expect that the Muslim government of Turkey will expand its relations with the Islamic countries."

In another part of his speech, Ayatullah Montazeri stated that the super powers of East and West were both enemies of Islam and the Muslims and that they were instead following their own interests. "We must live a free and independent life based on our own noble Islamic personality, as Islam orders us," concluded the Ayatullah.

At the end of the meeting the Turkish Ambassador and his companions were presented a few volumes of Nahjol Balaghha in Turkish, by Ayatullah Montazeri.

CSO: 4600/516

CLANDESTINE REPORTS ON MOSCOW TRIP BY 'AZIZ

GF060710 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] The reaction of Soviet media to Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz's trip to Moscow has attracted the attention of political observers. Tariq 'Aziz, the influential man from the Iraqi Ba'thist Party ruling that country, left for Moscow and discussions with Kremlin officials on Friday afternoon. However, Soviet media have not mentioned the trip. Even TASS has avoided reporting 'Aziz's arrival in Moscow.

Political experts believe Soviet officials are trying to improve their relations with the Baghdad regime. Since they wish to maintain their friendly relations with Khomeini's republic, however, they have avoided attaching special importance to 'Aziz's trip to the Soviet Union.

The trip by this high-ranking Baghdad regime official, considering the present situation in the area, is reported to be very important and sensitive. It is said that important decisions to improve Baghdad-Moscow relations have been made.

On the eve of his trip to Moscow Tariq 'Aziz, talking to a special correspondent of Radio Monte Carlo in Baghdad, said that Iraqi forces continue to hold (?important strategic Iranian towns and occupy a large portion of Iranian soil). He added that Iraqi forces have inflicted heavy casualties and damage on Iranian forces and have thus weakened them noticeably. He claimed the Baghdad Government does not follow an expansionist policy like the regime ruling Iran. He called his country's relation with the Soviet Union friendly and described his trip as a normal action in the framework of usual contacts between the two countries' officials. He claimed that Iraqi forces are capable of dealing terrible blows to the Iranian positions in Khuzestan and that the Iraqi Air Force has proved its ability to bomb any part of Iran.

Tariq 'Aziz in another part of his interview with Monte Carlo Radio invited international organizations and correspondents to go to Iraq and see that there is no unrest as reported by some sources and observe that the Iraqi people are satisfied with the current regime.

CSO: 4640/335

## CLANDESTINE REPORTS BANI-SADR, RAJAVI SPLIT

GF051732 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] According to the Voice of Iran correspondent in Paris, Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr, the former president of the mullahs and Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization have encountered drastic mutual differences in the mode of conducting their struggle against the Islamic Republic regime of Khomeyni, and it is being said that Bani-Sadr plans to break away from the (?National Resistance Council) and to establish an independent movement.

The Voice of Iran reporter, citing a source close to Bani-Sadr in Auvers-Sur-Oise, says that the reason for the surfacing of the differences between Rajavi and Bani-Sadr is that the former president of Khomeyni's regime is against the continuance of collaboration of the (National Resistance Council) with the Iraqi Government, while Mas'ud Rajavi considers that gaining support from the Baghdad regime is the only way to finance the (National Resistance Council) and the subsequent continuation of the struggle of the Mojahedin-e Khalq. Our correspondent, continuing his report and quoting the same source, says that in the session held last Tuesday night, the differences between Rajavi and Bani-Sadr were so marked that the two engaged in an intense verbal battle and the former president of the mullahs left the meeting hall.

Bani-Sadr's colleague elaborated that in the meeting on Tuesday night, it was decided to publish the communique issued by the (?National Resistance Council). But due to Bani-Sadr's objection to the inclusion of the phrase "in support of Saddam Husayn," the abovementioned communique was not printed.

It may be recalled that about 4 months ago, following the discreditable talk by Bani-Sadr regarding the Mullah Taleqani on French television, the friendly relations between Bani-Sadr and Rajavi were marred for some time.

CSO: 4640/335

IRAN

CLANDESTINE REPORTS BANI-SADR LETTER TO ARMY

GF060605 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] According to news agencies in Paris, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the deposed and fugitive president of the Khomeyni regime, has issued a statement on the Iraq-Iran war. The fugitive Bani-Sadr believes Khomeyni will take the war into Iraq but that Iranian armed forces personnel are against such an attack since this would strengthen Saddam's position in that country. Furthermore, an Iranian attack against Iraq would doubtlessly encourage Arab oil-producing countries to initiate war with Iran.

According to the same report, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr also stated that the mullahs regime in Tehran has prepared a plan for an attack into Iraq. He warned armed forces personnel to be vigilant and not act blindly.

We should note that the patriotic Iranian armed forces personnel consider Bani-Sadr an anti-Iranian element and a traitor to the nation and thus pay no attention to the words of the spiritual son of the imam. The brave Iranian armed forces personnel know how to behave and have no need for the advice of Bani-Sadr.

Our correspondent reported yesterday on deep disagreement between Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and his prime minister, Mas'ud Rajavi, concerning continuation of cooperation between the National Resistance Council and the Baghdad regime. Our correspondent in Paris reported that Bani-Sadr wants the council to sever relations with the Iraqi regime, but Rajavi believes that the financial needs of the council can be met only with Iraqi support.

CSO: 4640/335

CLANDESTINE DENIES REPORT ON MONARCHISTS' FINANCING

GF081350 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A lackey Iranian commentator has claimed that the monarchists and the right wingers opposing the regime of Khomeyni receive their financial support from Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The Voice of Iran strongly denies this baseless claim and considers it a figment of the imagination of the agents of Khomeyni's regime. It is sad that such so-called commentators who have been shunned by the patriotic fighters for having a history of treachery show their true nature to the nation by publishing such false and baseless reports.

The monarchists do not receive their financial support from Iraq, Saudi Arabia or any other country. They do not attach the least value to the efforts of these so-called commentators for soiling the name of the Iranian opposition. In the undeveloped minds of these known elements, the belief exists that the fall of the regime of Saddam Husayn in Iraq will result in the weakening and possible destruction of the Iranian opposition. However, a not too distant future will prove that these so-called commentators have committed a grave error.

In these sensitive and destiny-making times for our homeland, while the nation is faced with numerous problems, it is sad that a so-called Iranian commentator shamelessly resorts to publishing baseless lies for the sake of a few dollars or British pounds. It is very sad.

CSO: 4640/335

CLANDESTINE DISCUSSES REGIME'S ROLE IN LEBANON

GF081731 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Compatriots, while 20,000 Israeli soldiers have occupied a portion of the Lebanese soil and have set the southern part of this country on fire from sea, air and land, the abominable mullah who prepared the ground for this attack has begun a vast propaganda campaign to deceive the public. This is in order to mask his direct responsibility in this obvious aggression by the Israeli Government. He shamelessly pretends that he is really in the front opposing Israel. However, neither in political circles nor in the public opinion of the Palestinian people is there any doubt left about the true role of Ruhollah Khomeyni. The entire world is more or less aware of the aims and the nature of the destructive force called the Islamic Republic in the chess game of the Middle East. Where is the Palestinian child who believes in the support of the regime of the mullahs in Iran when he witnessed the attacks by the mercenaries of Khomeyni who opened fire and killed tens of Palestinians in West Beirut last week. There is no one left who is not informed about the clandestine relationship between the mullahs and the Israeli Government. All have heard the remarks by General Ariel Sharon, the Israeli defense minister, concerning this relationship. Under such circumstances, the masters of Khomeyni--the true players of the Middle East chess game--those who have started the fire of the war and do not want the area to enjoy peace, should be congratulated. Today, the oppressed Lebanese and the refugee Palestinians and isolated Egyptians are more separated from the rest of the area than ever before.

The [word indistinct] of the latest Israeli aggression into Lebanon is a direct result of the instability and the rift created by the use of the regime of mullahs by the masters of Khomeyni in the Persian Gulf and, as a result, in the Middle East. No matter how much the deceitful mullah chants about the freedom, rights and support of the Palestinians and dispatches delegations to Syria, no one will be fooled by these lie-filled cries any longer. The destructive role and the rift that he has caused among the Arabs is not hidden from the eyes of the statesmen and leaders of the region or the population at large. It is interesting that Khomeyni himself claims that the Muslims should unite and yet, in the past 3 years, he has concentrated all his efforts on creating a rift in the countries of the region and on sowing the seeds of discord among Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims.

CSO: 4640/335

## FLI WARNS OF NEW MULLAH TRICKERY

GF100655 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The Front for the Liberation of Iran [FLI] has issued a statement in Paris on the events in Lebanon. The message condemns the Israeli aggression, but at the same time warns the Iranian people not to be fooled by a bunch of Muslim-pretending liars who collude with the enemies of Islam and yet pretend to be the defendants of Islam.

The leader of the Front for the Liberation of Iran is Iranian politician 'Ali Amini. The following is the complete text of the statement:

The usurping and dictatorial ruling regime continues to fan the fire of the Iran-Iraq war in order to mask its weakness in running the country in order to divert the attention of the Iranian nation from the problems in the country and abroad. The professional mourners of the so-called Islamic regime in Iran take the destiny of the country from one deadend to another by participating in international adventures. This government, to cover up the shame of cooperation with Israel and the purchase of arms from that country, is screaming about helping the people of Palestine and carrying out war against Israel at a time when the people of Palestine and the Lebanese soil has become the target of Israeli aggression.

The Front for the Liberation of Iran condemns the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the murder of the innocent Palestinian people and considers the shaky situation in the region dangerous to the peace in the Middle East and the world. It condemns the adventurism and inflammatory behavior of the Tehran government, which is an excuse to crush the Iranian nation.

FLI warns its oppressed compatriots not to be deceived by a bunch of lying Muslim-pretenders who ally themselves with the enemies of Islam while declaring themselves to be the defenders of Islam. FLI is certain that the Iranian nation will stand up to the government of cruelty and deception and put the deceiving oppressors in their place.

CSO: 4640/335

## CLANDESTINE REVIEWS MONTAZERI'S NATIONALISM REMARKS

GF091519 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] According to a report by the occupied Tehran Radio, Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri today met the representatives from liberation fronts of the world. In a speech he said: Those who talk about nationalism and geographical borders intend to divide us. Our political commentator has written the following:

Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri--referred to by some in Iran as the future hope of the oppressed--is so oppressed that he does not have a cooler in his house! We will not discuss the valuables and large sums plundered and taken abroad by his son Mohammad Ringo during his incomplete life. We do not even want to talk about the meeting between Montazeri and the representatives of the world's terrorists organizations who have gathered in Iran. We are concerned with the remarks by the only 'imminent theologian' of the so-called regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The regime which is, of course, the republic of the mullahs, Hezbollahis, terrorists and plunderers, cannot rule without reliance on terrorism and internationalism. The remarks by Montazeri show this. He has banded the patriots of the world together and has placed himself, Khomeyni, the mullahs and the Hezbollahi garbage at the center of the world by saying: The nationalists and patriots want to divide us.

Shaykh Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri who, in the opinion of a group of the Iranian people, is the sacred cow of the Khomeyni regime, is such an idiot that he does not realize that he is denouncing the Islam of Mohammad by negating patriotism. The prophet said: Love of the homeland is a sign of faith [spoken in Arabic]. Montazeri's remarks--the cows of Esfahan, Qom and Tehran are like philosophers compared to him--gives the impression that patriots and those who love their homeland within any geographical limit are the enemies of the mullahs of Iran. However, those who accept the religious imperialism and the rule of blood and fire of Khomeyni, from Indonesia to Morocco, are kind and lovely. This is the type of rule that Montazeri considers his own, following Khomeyni's death. The dream of Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri will never come true. The foundations of the Khomeyni-Khamene'i rule are not solid. This shaky rule will be destroyed in the storm of time in a short period after Khomeyni's death, if it lasts for the duration of his life.

The dreams of Montazeri will turn to nightmares in the hands of these same nationalists and patriots that he has condemned in his meeting with the terrorists of the world. The Montazeris of Iran, be they those who, compared to cows, have no intelligence, or the so-called founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, should know that they only lose face and make themselves more despised by the Iranian nation with such talk. [Poetry omitted]

The Iranian patriots are struggling to topple the regime of the mullahs.

CSO: 4640/341

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IRAN

TEHRAN CITES NEWS AGENCIES ON 'ZIONIST' PLANS

LD101820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Quoting the statement issued by the Revolutionary Command Council of the Iraqi regime AFP reported: Iraq is ready to declare a speedy ceasefire, to put an end to armed action against Iran and to evacuate within a certain time occupied Iranian cities such as Qas-e Shirin, Mehran, Sumar and Khosravi, which are said to have been mostly levelled to dust.

Following the issuing of this report the U.S. ABC television network announced: A coup has taken place in Iraq and Saddam has been overthrown, but that claim was immediately denied by the Iraqi authorities.

During last night and today Zionist news agencies carried reports both confirming and denying this report, including UPI and AP which carried contradictory reports in this connection. INA, the news agency of the Iraqi regime, at midday today carried a report on Saddam's meeting with the Iraqi military commanders. It reported: During that meeting the Saddam regime's bloody aggression against the Islamic Republic and its outcome were discussed.

According to political observers commenting on the political propaganda moves by the Zionist news agencies, in view of the all-round offensive launched by the Zionist regime on the Muslim revolutionaries and on the Palestinians in southern Lebanon, these news agencies speak of Washington's efforts to pave the ground for removing Saddam while maintaining the agent ruling regime in that country. It is said: A Zionist, who has secret and strong ties with the regime occupying Jerusalem, has been appointed by Washington to replace Saddam and in the interim period the Iraqi regime's Revolutionary Command Council will take over the administration of the country's affairs.

CSO: 4640/341

CLANDESTINE SCORES SUPPORTING PALESTINIANS

NC121942 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots! Khomeyni's criminal regime intends to help the Palestinian terrorists. The idiot Sheikh Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri believes that the only alternative is for the Iranian nation to march on Israel and to destroy it.

We do not whatsoever intend to defend Israel or its aggression against Lebanon. We do not say that the [word indistinct] refugees and innocent Palestinian women and children should not be supported. But it is an indubitable fact that among the Palestinian nation there exists a group of terrorists which, from 1965 to now, has created every calamity it has been able to in Jordan, Syria and especially Lebanon. One should have a touch of realism and think about the trueroot of the Lebanese crisis.

Who do Khomeyni, the executioner, and his Satanic associates want to help? Do they want to help a group of terrorists who are not prepared to sit at a negotiating table to determine their destiny? Do they want to help a bunch of professional murderers whose only thought is to kill and massacre?

Compatriots! Do not be deceived by the likes of Khomeyni, Montazeri and other imposters ruling our country. They want to find another diversion for the Iranian nation and especially the Iranian armed forces after 2 years of war with Iraq. These pseudoclergymen want to go to the aid of people who in 1978 took a short interval, left Lebanon and came to Iran to start the wheels of destruction moving along with a bunch of treacherous mullahs. We saw how effective they were. Therefore, the immediate reaction shown by the ruling mullahs to the Israeli attack on Lebanon was extremely natural. But realize that Khomeyni and his servants have never thought of saving the people of destroyed Lebanon. They are well aware of the fact that sending 4,000 lackey Revolution Guards will not remedy the ills of war-stricken Lebanon. Khomeyni wants to use Israel's attack on Lebanon to bring a calamity onto Lebanon, with the cooperation of the Palestinian terrorists, similar to that brought onto Iran. Khomeyni, who has so far not been able to achieve his sinister objectives in Iraq, now intends to use the chaos and disturbances ruling Lebanon to establish a branch of his cursed regime in Lebanon. Instead of supporting peace efforts, the bloodthirsty Khomeyni, who knows nothing of humanity, is

fanning the flames of the fire and of the massacre and wants to use guns and cannons and a herd of his Revolution Guards to solve a problem that has not been solved throughout 34 years and through four full-scale wars and numerous conflicts.

Israel's attack against Lebanon and the killing of innocent civilians can never be justified. But worse than this is the treacherous mullahs' decision to draw the Iranian nation into this crisis.

Compatriots! Let the regime send its Revolution Guards to Lebanon. We even propose that all the Revolution Guards, Hezbollahis and other toadies and hirelings be sent to southern and eastern Lebanon. May be this is providence. May be with the one-way trip of people who are the main elements in the continuation of the rule of blood and terror in our country, Iran will be cleansed of the existence of these filthy hirelings. Maybe in the same way that Lebanon, with the decimation of the terrorists, is moving toward regaining its past independence, the exit of the regime's agents from Iran will be the first step toward Iran's salvation from the criminal regime.

CSO: 4640/341

NATIONAL FRONT STATEMENT ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

GF131325 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The National Front of Iran has issued a statement in Paris concerning the Iran-Iraq war. In the statement it notes: The National Front, which has always been a supporter of political solutions for national and international problems, announces that the Iraqi cease-fire offer is generally acceptable since it will end the hostile situation and reduce tension in the Middle East. The National Front notes that quick implementation of a cease-fire will stop further deaths of youths and the waste of wealth and manpower of both countries. It can create the necessary atmosphere for peace talks and an exchange of POW's.

The National Front announces that acceptance of the Iraqi offer of cease-fire is to the benefit of international peace, the figures of the Islamic regime must accept this as a beginning of a solution to end the war in order to stop the death of our youths and our armed forces.

The statement says in conclusion: Unfortunately the regime of mullahs ruling Iran does not attach any value to the blood of our youth and the life of our soldiers. It does not want to solve the problems of the regime--unemployment, refugees, insecurity, high prices, economic bankruptcy, shortage of food and (?closure) of universities--attributing them to the continuation of war.

The National Front asks the brave and patient Iranian nation to pressure the regime. It also announces that it will be doing its utmost through international organizations and UN member countries to make the regime understand its grave duty.

CSO: 4640/341

IRAN

CLANDESTINE ON MOJAHEDIN ASK FOR RELEASE OF STUDENT

GF101840 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The Mojahedin-e Khalq of Iran organization has asked the United Nations for the release of the Iranian student who on Tuesday removed 'Ali Akbar Velayati from the tribune during his speech in the UN General Assembly meeting and said: Khomeyni is a murderer and Velayati is not a representative of the Iranian people.

According to the Mojahedin-e Khalq, Hedayat's guilt is the revelation of the criminality of the Khomeyni regime. He proved that Khomeyni's regime is not qualified to appear at the United Nations as the representative of the Iranian people. Hedayat, an Iranian student who was removed from the conference hall by security guards, is now in detention.

The statement by the Mojahedin-e Khalq says that so long as the usurping regime of Khomeyni stops the Iranian people's free expression of ideas, there is no other way to express the wishes of the Iranian nation. Mr Hedayat went to the tribune and revealed the criminality of the regime of Khomeyni for this purpose. Our correspondent in Paris reported that European television showed the removal of Velayati and the speech by the Iranian student in their news programs.

CSO: 4640/341

COUNCIL OF GUARDIANS DOES NOT APPROVE MINES BILL

LD092256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the Council of Guardians met this morning and discussed the mines bill. The council's view was communicated to the Majlis as follows:

From the Shari'a point of view, the mines bill was not approved by the majority of the members of the Council of Guardians due to the fact that the bill contains articles which refer to mines on private or endowed land, and also due to the fact that it contains articles about minor exploitations of mines which are carried out for the satisfaction of personal needs and which are in accordance with tradition, and also in view of the fact that the Velayat-e Faqih has not clearly abrogated the legitimacy of such exploitations.

Since in cases of differences the High Council of Mines has been recognized as the arbiter, the majority of the Council of Guardians regarded Article 27 of the bill to be contrary to Article 156 of the constitution. The annulment of that constitutional article was not approved by the majority of the jurists on the Council of Guardians.

Articles 31, 32, 33, and 34 were deemed to be not in correspondence with Shari'a principles, in cases where the work which has been carried out assumes value, because in such cases the person who possesses the permit for operations or who has carried out the work is entitled to the benefits, and his rights and ownership should be respected.

Concerning Article 35 regarding mining operations which have been carried out in accordance with the approval of the Revolution Council, if the person who has exploited the mines has not violated the regulations set forth by the Revolution Council, the annulment of the rights of the owners of those mines before the approval of those regulations was not regarded to be in accordance with Shari'a principles, and was not approved by the majority of the jurists on the Council of Guardians. [Sentence as heard]

CSO: 4640/335

## BRIEFS

KILLING OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES--Urumiyeh--The valiant members of the armed forces and the corps attacked counterrevolutionary center in the vicinity of Mahabad, killing six enemy agents and wounding quite a few of them. During these operations, a large camp of the counterrevolutionaries was set on fire. The headquarters for the operations in the northwest of the country, confirming this report, added: On 26 May, during a violent clash at the customs post of (Sarv), the Islamic combatants killed five filthy counterrevolutionary lackeys and destroyed one 50-caliber (?rifle) of the enemy. According to this report, the forces of Islam also attacked the post of (Kohneh) Lahijan in Piranshahr, and during these operations, two personnel carriers, military equipment and 50 cartridges of an 81-millimeter mortar gun were seized. [Text] [GF061334 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 30 May 82 p 4]

RAJAVI'S LETTER TO STEADFASTNESS STATES--We start our main news with a report from our correspondent in Paris. Mas'ud Rajavi, the chief of the National Resistance Council of Iran in a letter to the heads of states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which are Algeria, Syria, Libya, the PDRY and the head of PLO, has written on the recent changes in the Iran-Iraq war in the past week and pointed out that Khomeyni is responsible for waging war in the name of exporting the revolution [words indistinct], the majority of the Iranian people in the peace and freedom [words indistinct]. Also he has now requested the heads of states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to back up and support the Iranian people in condemning the suppressive and expansionist regime of Khomeyni. Mas'ud Rajavi in his letter has said that Khomeyni basically continues the war in order to cover up the acute internal problems of Iran, to preoccupy the armed forces personnel at the frontiers and to divert world opinion from the international war which started in Iran this past year. In this internal war at least 50 people are executed daily by the regime and more than 40,000 people have been imprisoned. Under these conditions it is a humanitarian action to end the war with Iraq and to annihilate Khomeyni in order to achieve stability and peace. [Text] [GF041025 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 3 Jun 82]

IRAQI POSITIONS HIT--According to an IRNA report, the (Biyarah) and Halabjah garrisons were subjected to crushing blows as a result of accurate artillery fire by our ground forces yesterday, and as a result enemy installations and military buildings suffered appreciable damage. Also as a

result of artillery fire opened by the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on positions and fortifications of the Saddamists in the (Haft Tawan) area of Iraq, a number of Saddamists were either killed or wounded. Several of their arms supply depots were also destroyed. [Text] [LD041722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jun 82]

KHOMEINI SPEAKS TO FRIDAY IMAMS--In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. I first want to thank you gentlemen for taking the trouble to come here. We must now begin to think about the problems we may encounter after our victory in the war. America might not leave Iran alone so soon. The nation of Iran does not intend to return to the situation that prevailed before when it was enslaved from all sides and in a state of deprivation and when Islamic laws and regulations were continually violated. Therefore, we must prepare ourselves for resistance. The Government of Egypt is bluntly declaring that the Islamic Republic should not exist and that it is colluding with Israel in order to crush Islam. Egypt and Israel collude with each other to give assistance to Iraq in the war against Iran. Why do Islamic countries behave like this and remain indifferent, especially when Israel attacks Lebanon? Some of them even befriend Israel. We must follow our path and resist. The Friday imams and prayer leaders should make people realize that they have been engaging in hard work and that those who want to go to heaven and unite with God must bear this burden and not lose hope. I hope to succeed in carrying out my duty, which is praying. Peace and God's benediction be upon you. [Excerpts] [Address by Ayatollah Khomeini to a delegation of Friday imams from Zanjan Province whom he received in Tehran on 6 June--read by announcer] [LD061142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Jun 82]

OFFICIAL TALKS WITH CUBAN ENVOY--According to a Central News Unit report, the Cuban ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Alberto Velazco, this afternoon visited the Plan and Budget Organization and met and held talks with the minister of state and head of the Plan and Budget Organization, Mr Banki. At this meeting, the Cuban ambassador expressed pleasure at the opening of the Iranian Embassy in Havana and his country's interest in developing relations between Iran and Cuba. The minister of state and head of the Plan and Budget Organization also expressed pleasure at their meeting, and described the objective of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Cuban ambassador. He also expressed interest in developing economic relations between the two countries. [Text] [LD072100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Jun 82]

KILLING OF GENDARMERIE THEOLOGIAN--According to reports from the capital, a group of antiregime opponents have killed the Mullah Shams, who was chief of the political-ideological circle of the regime's gendarmerie. In this incident two police officials and two bodyguards of the deceased clergyman were also killed. According to the same report, the armed combatants succeeded in escaping after completing their operations. It will be recalled that quite a few agents of Khomeini's regime have been attacked and retribution meted out to them in the past week. [Text] [GF070800 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 7 Jun 82]

MEETING WITH PAKISTAN DRA-- The representatives of the Pakistani military government, the puppet Afghan regime and the so-called Islamic Republican regime will be holding a get-together in Geneva soon to discuss the Afghanistan crisis with special UN envoy Diego Cordovez. According to our reporter in Switzerland, except for those from Pakistan, the delegates will not condemn the Moscowite regime of Babrak Karmal. Informed sources in Geneva have stated that the regime of Khomeyni, which has been acting as the Soviet agent in the Middle East, will not condemn the Soviet aggressions against Afghanistan. The same sources cite the military cooperation between Soviet Arab satellites, such as the al-Asad and al-Qadhdhafi regimes, and the regime of Khomeyni as their reason for such a (?mess). Diego Cordovez, who went to Rawelpindi, Islamabad, Kabul and Tehran, has the task of mediating between Islamabad and Kabul in the negotiations. Our correspondent adds that there is a strong possibility that the Geneva talks will start this week. [Text] [GF081715 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 8 Jun 82]

KHAMENE'I RECEIVES UAE ENVOY--According to a Central News Unit report, Mr 'Abdullah Mazru'i, the special envoy of UAE president, Shaykh Zayib ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, accompanied by the UAE charge d'affaires to the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon met and conferred with Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of our country. He submitted a written message from the UAE president to Mr Khamene'i. The meeting was also attended by Mr Ahmad 'Azizi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and a number of officials from the president's office. Discussions were held on the expansion of bilateral relations. [Text] [LD081824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Jun 82]

INTENSIFICATION OF EXECUTIONS--With the intensification of the resistance by the Iranian people, the antinationalist and so-called Islamic regime has again resumed executions and harsh measures against the youth of our homeland. According to our correspondent in Mashhad, the families of those recently executed were taken to see the bodies of their children by the mullahs of the regime. The same report indicates that the regime's guards have arrested the younger sister of 'Ali Zarkesh, called Forugh Zarkesh, together with two close [friends] of the family, Tahereh Baqerzadeh and her husband Mohammad Vakili, and their two 2-year old children. [Text] [GF091714 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 9 Jun 82]

APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADOR--The Public Relations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced the appointment of Mr 'Abbas Aqazamani (Abu Sharif) as the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Pakistan. He was formerly the charge d'affaires of the embassy in Islamabad. [Text] [GF071651 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 May 82 p 1]

ESFAHAN STEEL MILL ANNOUNCES UNPRECEDENTED OUTPUT--Esfahan--The Public Relations Office of the Esfahan Steel Mill has announced that, thanks to the persistent and inexhaustible efforts of the united Moslem personnel of the blast furnace of the Esfahan Steel Mill, the production of pig iron for the month of Ordibehesht [21 April-21 May] exceeded 58,000 tons, and the average production per twenty-four day was 1,877,9 tons. The output of the blast furnace of the Esfahan Steel Mill, which began operation on 15 March 1982, was unprecedented, and this in itself is one of the most important steps toward industrial self-sufficiency and nonalignment. [Text] [Tehran KEYHAN in English 1 Jun 82 p 14]

MISSION ARRIVES IN ALGERIA--ALGIERS, (IRNA)--An Iranian telecommunication mission headed by Va'ezi, the P.T.T. Deputy Minister arrived here on Saturday. They were welcomed by the General Secretary of the Algerian P.T.T. minister and some of the officials of the Ministry as well as the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic to Algeria. The Iranian mission during their three day visit to Algeria, will hold talks on the expansion of relations particularly in the economic and telecommunication fields with Algerian P.T.T officials. The Iranian telecommunication mission is currently on a tour to several countries including Hungary and Yugoslavia, and will visit Spain after holding talks in Algeria. [Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 24 May 82 p 2]

WORLD OPPRESSED DAY--Tehran, 3 Jun (IRNA)--The Oil Ministry will hold a 3-day seminar to mark the birth anniversary of Imam Mehdi (the 12th imam of the household of the prophet) on 8 June, which also has been proclaimed "World Oppressed Day." More than 27 oil experts and officials from various countries and representatives of liberation movements will attend the seminar, according to Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi. In his press conference here today, the oil minister said that according to Islamic principles, natural resources such as oil and water were considered as public wealth and no particular person or group had any privilege over them. He said the ministry will try to use this resource for the benefit of the world oppressed, and added that the latter should use it as a weapon against the oppressors of the world so that the foundations would be laid for the establishment of a world government of the oppressed led by Imam Mehdi. As part of the seminar, the Oil Ministry will depict the 90 year history of the Iranian Oil Ministry and the Iranian public will also be told of the details of the oil industry. He added that the Islamic Republic would provide its experience in the oil industry to Muslim oppressed countries so that they would be able to rid themselves from the yoke of imperialism. [Text] [LD032044 Tehran IRNA in English 1941 GMT 3 Jun 82]

LAVASANI MEETS TANZANIAN OFFICIALS--Tehran, 5 Jun (IRNA)--Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Lavasani met and conferred on Wednesday with the Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad, and the Tanzanian finance minister and commerce deputy in Dar Es Salaam. In those meetings, the development of bilateral relations, the regional situation, bilateral foreign policies, the Iraqi imposed war on Iran, as well as the upcoming Nonaligned Movement conference were discussed. The Tanzanian Government deemed the Iranian Government rightful in defending its territories and Islamic revolution and bordered [as received] reservation about holding the Nonaligned Movement conference in Baghdad. Lavasani, in the conclusion of his African trip, arrived in Dubai Friday morning. [Text] [LD052104 Tehran IRNA in English 1927 GMT 5 Jun 82]

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES MUSANI--Tehran, 5 Jun (IRNA)--Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning received Prime Minister Musavi. During the meeting the prime minister of the Islamic Republic presented a report on the status of the country to the imam. [Text] [LD052108 Tehran IRNA in English 1929 GMT 5 Jun 82]

CAIRO-TEL AVIV-BAGHDAD COOPERATION--Tehran, 6 Jun (IRNA)--Egypt and the Zionist regime are trying to coordinate their policies to prevent Saddam's downfall. The Zionists' radio, monitored here by IRNA, Wednesday disclosed the measures to be taken by the two regimes. It added that the Egyptian foreign minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, was conveying a message from Husni Mubarak to Menachem Begin. According to the radio the Egyptian leader had asked his Zionist friends to coordinate their position with Egypt's towards the Iraq-Iran war. This effort is being made simultaneously with the U.S. secretary of state's recent statements on further mobilisation of Washington towards the Iraqi imposed war. To this end the U.S.-inspired Iraqi regime has taken off its Zionist-Egyptian mask in its efforts to return Cairo back to the Arab fold from which it has been isolated since the conclusion of the Camp David accord. Other reactionary Arab regimes, which are clearly opposing Islam, are paving the way for the official recognition of the Zionist regime. Political observers believe that the U.S.'s insistence on the coordination of Cairo-Tel Aviv policies would not only facilitate military aid to Baghdad but would also embody adverse propaganda against the Islamic Republic. In the near future the world will witness Zionist conspiracies to create a gap between Muslims, the Islamic revolution and the steadfastness front. The steadfastness front has opposed the return to the Arab fold of Egypt and the U.S. has vowed that the front will pay the cost for its opposition. [Text] [LD062054 Tehran IRNA in English 1940 GMT 6 Jun 82]

PROPAGANDA BY TURKISH DRIVERS--Zeki Ozbek from Trabzon, Turkey, you have sent us a letter which, after conveying your respects to Imam Khomeyni, outlines a number of your complaints, one of which is the spreading of unbelievable and ugly rumors about Iran by Turkish drivers who transport goods from Turkey to Iran and vice versa. In fact, you have said: The drivers referred to say that men and women in Iran enter the public bath at the same time. Although, we do not believe in such lies, we do feel that an end should be put to these lies and calumny by such wicked people. Wittingly or unwittingly, most of these drivers are enemies of Islamic canon and therefore you should discharge the duties incumbent upon you with regard to launching an inquiry and penalize them for their activities against Islam. [Passage indistinct] We believe that if you provide us with the names of such drivers--or at least give us the registration plate numbers of their vehicles--and name a few witnesses who can confirm that such claims have been put forward, the necessary inquiry can be made. In fact, canonical measures can be taken against those who are believed to have fabricated unfounded rumors to this effect. Thank you for your concern. Regards. [Text] [GF071335 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 6 Jun 82]

MISSION OFF TO SYRIA--TEHRAN, (IRNA)--An Iranian mission, headed by the foreign trade Deputy of the Commerce ministry, Ghanimifard, left Tehran yesterday morning for Syria, to review methods of implementing the economic protocol signed between Iran and Syria, when the Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam and the economic and Commerce Minister, Salim Yassin visited Iran last February. This mission comprises representatives from the Foreign Ministry, the production and distribution center of chemical textiles, and the country's medical institute. The delegation is due to conduct negotiations with Syrian officials as well as industrial managers and exporters. Meanwhile, some representatives from the Iranian private industrial sector will also leave for Damascus. [Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 24 May 82 p 2]

CHATTI PRAISES ISLAMIC EFFORTS TO END GULF WAR

GF051825 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 1 Jun 82 p 9

[Exclusive statement by Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization to AL-MADINAH correspondent in Jidda--date not given]

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, has expressed profound satisfaction over the Arab, Islamic and international efforts which are being exerted to end the Iran-Iraq war. In an exclusive statement to AL-MADINAH newspaper, he said that the Islamic efforts are distinct, more intense and are appreciated by the United Nations and the other organizations. All international organizations consider that the Islamic efforts are more qualified than any other efforts to end this war. He added: As you know, the United Nations made two or three contacts and the nonaligned countries also made two or three contacts, but our contacts were many and in all directions. The time which we devote and the tasks which we are shouldering are a natural result of our endeavor to stop the Islamic bloodshed and direct our efforts against the enemies of the Islamic nation.

Chatti said: We have warned from the beginning that in addition to the losses inflicted on both sides, the longer this war lasts, the greater is the danger to the entire region and the Arab and Islamic issues, foremost of which are Jerusalem, Palestine and Afghanistan. This war is also threatened with external interference. Therefore, the quickest way to end this war is to stop fighting and conduct negotiations immediately. Chatti said that the two sides still stick to their previous stance and affirmed that the task of the organization is not to satisfy one side at the expense of the other side, but to seek a resolution that satisfies both sides, not only in its appearance but also in its reality, so that this is reflected to the countries and peoples of the region. All our efforts to achieve this goal have not stopped so far. He affirmed that the Good Offices Committee has not failed in its task because it has not abandoned the subject. In addition, the two sides want the efforts to be continued. However, the two sides consider that what we have presented so far is not adequate to resolve the issue and stop fighting. We thought that the proposals which we recently presented would satisfy the needs of both sides and would result in resolution that is favorable for them or even pave the way for a final settlement by first stopping the fighting and then

conducting talks. We have tried all possible means and taken into consideration all circumstances. That is why we have decided to meet again to bring about something that is acceptable to both sides. We think that this war should be ended without victor or vanquished. We do not give consideration to the military developments. We do not want to reach an agreement under the influence of military force, because the vanquished will want vengeance from the victor. Once again, we do not want this to happen and that is why we say to the brothers that the real victors are Israel, the United States, the Soviet Union and all the enemies of the Islamic nation.

Chatti went on to say that people are asking and saying that the situation has become very dangerous and threatens the entire region. In fact, we have said since the first day that the continuation of this war is a crisis for all and that our failure to end this war will lead us into further crises. Foreign forces may interfere and things may develop greatly beyond the Arab and Islamic imagination, which is against the Arab and Islamic issues. All these developments are possible if the war does not end.

Chatti affirmed that the committee [Good Offices Committee] will meet in Jidda next Saturday to continue efforts. He said: We will never stop until we reach a resolution to end this war. We will continue efforts until we achieve our aim. We thought that through the new proposals we had achieved results, but we realized that we are still in need of making contacts once more and further studying the new proposals. We will study in detail reaction of both sides to specify proposals that are favorable for both sides. Chatti affirmed that initial efforts are being exerted to first stop the fighting and then resolve the other matters.

Chatti denied that Iraq's withdrawal from Khorramshahr was a result of the efforts of the Good Offices Committee and said: We do not interfere in the military affairs of either country and do not want the results of our efforts to be based on military superiority. We want the brothers in Iran and Iraq to reach reconciliation and to look forward to the future without a bitter memory of defeat. We want to avoid this. We have commitments from Iran and Iraq not to acquire others' lands by force. The two sides also pledged to resolve their problems in the future by peaceful means through the Islamic organizations. Therefore, we will continue efforts within the framework of these principles.

The secretary general welcomed the efforts being exerted by the GCC to end this war and said: We have said that we are ready to offer any assistance to those who are more fortunate than us in reaching peace because our objective is peace. There is no problem at all if the GCC has adopted decisions that are directed toward achieving peace within the framework of the al-Ta'if conference. We will definitely and with pleasure cooperate with the GCC in this regard, especially since the GCC consists of countries that are directly affected by this war. We support the Gulf theory, which says, "The Gulf will not allow anyone to defend it because it is capable of defending itself." But we think that if this war continues it will lead to what is unexpected.

Chatti hailed the recent role played by Turkey with regard to the Islamic issues and said: I returned from Turkey with great satisfaction over the talks which I held with the Turkish officials. I held useful talks with them and I am very happy about this situation. The Turkish stance regarding the Arab and Islamic issues is satisfying. I depend on two things to justify this: The first one is the speech of the Turkish president, in which he declared clearly and openly the Islamic character, and the second one is the bilateral talks and the feeling of the Turkish people toward the Arab and Islamic character.

CSO: 4400/312

DAILY CLAIMS U.S. GAVE ISRAEL GREEN LIGHT

PM091207 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 7 Jun 82 pp 1, 7

[Press analysis by Sulayman Fulayhan: "The United States Gave Israel Green Light for Invasion"]

[Excerpts] Troops as well as observers had expected the Israeli enemy forces to storm southern Lebanon before 25 April, the date of the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. The aggression came 40 days late. It began on 5 June which marks the 15th anniversary of the 1967 defeat.

What is the U.S. role in this war scenario? It is quite clear that over the past few months the United States played a part in keeping the tension in southern Lebanon under control. This is acknowledged by the Syrians, Israelis and Palestinians. U.S. envoy Philip Habib had managed to postpone the date of the Israeli attack more than once because the United States believed that a large-scale Israeli aggression could develop into a Syrian-Israeli confrontation and thus increase the chances of a dramatic change and of Soviet intervention in some form in accordance with the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty.

The new developments, coming after Israeli Defense Minister Sharon's visit to Washington and U.S. Secretary of State Haig's statement on Lebanon, indicate that the United States allowed the plan for the Israeli aggression against Lebanon to be drawn. Sharon was able to convince the U.S. administration of a limited military operation to achieve the Israeli objective before Habib's arrival in the region Monday. The aim of the plan was for the Israeli forces to reach Sidon without any Arab force being able to interfere, so that Habib would then arrive and begin the bargaining on different basis.

The subsequent steps would depend on whether the results of the battle, now fought solely by the Palestinians, will coincide with the Israeli plan. The aims of the Israeli plan can be summed up as follows:

1. On the Palestinian level: The Israelis want to push the Palestinian forces and their heavy weapons beyond the "red line" the Israelis had drawn for the Syrian forces, which is north of al-Litani River, to ensure that the resistance would not be able to shell the Israeli settlements.

They also want to inflict the biggest possible material losses and casualties on the resistance so that it would be a long time before the resistance would be able to regroup.

2. On the Lebanese level: Another aim of the third Israeli aggression in 11 years is to achieve a "Lebanese 5 June" by occupying the area south of al-Litani River. This could either be direct occupation or occupation by proxy, in other words by enlarging Sa'd Haddad's strip and creating conditions that would directly influence the internal situation in Lebanon and the balance of powers there.

3. On the Syrian and Arab levels: If the aggression achieves its objectives, the Israelis will use the occupation of Lebanon to pressure Syria and seek the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon, or at least the withdrawal of the Syrian missiles from al-Biqa' area, in return for Israeli withdrawal. The Israeli enemy has undoubtedly taken into consideration the fact that the Syrian forces in Lebanon might participate in the fighting, in which case the enemy would deal a blow to Syria under circumstances of Arab fragmentation, and this would in turn further complicate the situation.

At any rate, it can be said that the "peace for Galilee" operation means "death for the Arabs," but who said that the Arabs were alive.

CSO: 4400/320

DAILY ON ISRAEL'S INVASION OF LEBANON

GF101333 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 9 Jun 82 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "And Peace Be Upon You"]

[Text] You follow events as if you are reading a book. What is taking place in Lebanon is clear for all those who have eyes. It is absurd to say that we do not see or notice what is now happening. The issue is one of timing and performance. As for the goal, it is not doubted or disputable.

Therefore, the surprise is not the aggression itself or its objectives but the fact that we assumed that something would drive this nation to act at the decisive moment to do something to stop the flood. On the third day of the war, the United States unmasked itself and announced the movement of its fleet toward the Lebanese shores in a clear way, thus unleashing its sword against any possible Arab move, while its Israeli Army was penetrating Lebanon and heading for its center in a move to paralyze and scatter all the struggling powers.

It is clear that the U.S.-Israeli operation will destroy the armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon and consequently put an end to the project of the "Palestinian state" before it is born. The second objective of this operation, which is parallel to the first one, is to create a political situation in Lebanon in which Lebanon will be outside the Arab and regional circle. Perhaps the situation will be created by imposing a mini-Maronite state under the Phalangists. Perhaps the indications of the armed Israeli move, through the deployment of forces from the sea to Jizzin and al-Shuf and by cutting off the Beirut-Damascus highway, show that it will put an end to the Palestinian presence in Lebanon to pave the road for the Maronite mini-state and to start creating sectarian mini-states in the region.

Thus, the issue is not confined to southern Lebanon or to al-Litani. Rather, the plan, which seems to have been drawn up by the general with his U.S. colleagues during his recent visit to Washington, is to separate the Arabs and Lebanon from each other. One can say that the speech by General Haig 2 weeks ago, in which he talked about a new U.S. initiative in the region from Lebanon to the Gulf, was only a camouflage intended to divert attention and to dim vision.

It is also easy to understand the goals which have been realized from the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the involvement of the Arabs over this period of time after Camp David in many political conflicts so that when blows came, the Arabs would be weak and unable to move and the Arab response would be limited to statements of condemnation and denunciations and to calls for donating blood, blankets and sardines.

It seems that the time has now come and that the U.S.-Zionist alliance has started its harvest in such a way that the current war in Lebanon seems to be a war taking place on the Falkland Islands.

The Arab situation is disgraceful and exhausted in a way that precludes action. Lebanon has called for an Arab summit and no one has responded. It also called for an Arab Defense Council meeting and there was no reply. Kuwait yesterday called for an Arab foreign ministers meeting and probably no one will reply until everything is all over and when preparations are being made for the mourning ceremony. However, even an Arab meeting has become an impossibility. They have left the U.S. inspiration and the Israeli pirate to define the way for them, perhaps everywhere, even in the bedrooms. What is happening is a disgrace. The war is going on and the Palestinian fighters in Lebanon are forging wonderful epics. Is it acceptable by any logic or reason to see these heart-breaking events characterize the Arab situation?

Once again, we call on you, the leaders. It is better for your capitals to fall militarily rather than to fall by shame and disgrace. But whose aid can we seek against you? We do not know. You have, then, to ask yourselves: If the price for the assassination of an Israeli ambassador--who was probably assassinated by U.S. intelligence--is this exorbitant, this means that the Arab land from the Gulf to the ocean, and everything on it, will cost no more than a few ambassadors. And peace be upon you.

CSO: 4400/320

KUWAIT

U.S. ASSURANCES THAT IRAN WILL NOT EXPAND

CF061146 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 6 Jun 82 p 1

[Dispatch by 'Abd al-Rahman al-Amin from Washington]

[Text] In a lengthy interview with AL-SIYASAH yesterday, Shaykh Sa'ud Nasir al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti ambassador in Washington, disclosed that clear U.S. assurances have been conveyed to the governments of the Gulf and Arabian peninsula countries that Washington will not accept an expansion of the [Iraqi-Iranian] war at the geographical expense of Iraq or any other Arab country. At the same time he ruled out the presence of any secret addenda to these declared U.S. assurances.

The Kuwaiti ambassador in Washington said that Iran will stop at the international border and will respect the borders that existed before the war. He said that "Iran's declared aim from the beginning has been to regain its territory. Therefore, any attempt by Iran to expand at the geographical expense of the Arab countries will generate an Arab military, political and popular equation which Iran in its present circumstances cannot confront."

Ambassador al-Sabah predicted that the peaceful settlement of the conflict will take some time, "since negotiations between the two parties will not begin before a cease-fire agreement is reached and the causes of tension are eliminated, and these are steps that will definitely require a long time."

Referring to Arab-Egyptian relations, Ambassador al-Sabah said that what is happening to Egypt today "is to redress the incorrect situation which prevailed in the past. Time alone can resolve Arab-Egyptian isolation. Although the Arab world is looking forward to the speedy restoration of full relations with Egypt, it is the present Egyptian leadership alone that can choose the time and method of Egypt's return to the Arab fold, particularly as Egyptian-Arab differences and their causes are well known."

CSO: 4400/320

KUWAIT

'AL-BAYRAK' INTERVIEW WITH DEFENSE MINISTER

PM090901 Beirut AL-BAYRAK in Arabic 5 Jun 82 p 17

[Interview with Kuwait Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah: "Iraq Did Not Request Military Aid from Kuwait"--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Is it true that disagreement about the military situation was behind the adjournment of the [GCC] ministers conference held in Kuwait?

[Answer] There was no disagreement on this matter. The conference did not end then. It held a second session and at the end of that session it issued its resolutions. The Arab world, regrettably, is used to lengthy meetings that continue until 0200 or 0300 in the morning, only to be followed by disagreements and reconciliations on the following day, by statements and other things the day after that, and so on. We should get over this to some extent. If you and I, for example, meet for 10 minutes and reach agreement on certain important issues, why should we prolong the meeting and let it drag out for 2 days?

[Question] Has the dispute between Qatar and Bahrain over Hawar Island been resolved, or is it on the way to being resolved?

[Answer] Some people are trying to find solutions to this problem, but I consider it a secondary dispute which will resolve itself through Gulf meetings and cooperation. I believe that it will automatically resolve itself. There is no need to escalate the process.

[Question] Regarding the Oman-Yemen dispute, what steps have been taken to remedy the situation?

[Answer] Efforts are still in progress and will hopefully produce positive results.

[Question] What about military coordination among the GCC states?

[Answer] Actually, coordination between the Gulf and the Arab League was manifested in Kuwait when 'Abd al-Karim Qasim wanted to usurp Kuwaiti territory and annex it to Iraq. Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states

took a stand in support of Kuwait. The Arab League also sent Arab armies to Kuwait for deployment on the Kuwaiti borders. These are examples from the past proving that there is Arab cooperation and there is Gulf cooperation, without agreements and without coordination. This is the point. We are all Arabs and every one of us protects the back of the others. The Kuwaiti soldier fought alongside the Syrian soldier on the Golan and alongside the Egyptian soldier on the canal.

[Question] On the question of the diversification of arms, Kuwait has always wanted to be independent in this respect. Are you still pursuing the same line?

[Answer] Yes, because we do not want to be at anybody's mercy.

[Question] Is there anything new regarding military cooperation with the eastern camp?

[Answer] Cooperation is continuing with the East and the West. We purchase arms from any source which we in Kuwait believe suitable, for the defense of Kuwaiti territory. Our relations are good, with everyone.

[Question] Is Kuwait's military standard high?

[Answer] The seed of military quality was sown by Sa'd al-'Abdallah. I have given it water and the tree is growing. We will look after Sa'd al-'Abdallah's seed. We are satisfied with the military standard we have achieved. I believe that the Kuwaiti troops' morale is high. The military training is excellent and the results of the military exercises and other activities have been very good. The Kuwaiti Army has high-quality arms. Kuwait proved itself a long time ago.

From now on Kuwait will not tolerate any threat, and its reaction will be adequate to safeguard Kuwait's sovereignty. There will be no leniency with or silence about aggressors.

[Question] Kuwait has internal, Arab and international commitments. Will the state of Kuwait honor these commitments?

[Answer] It has not been our custom in the Kuwaiti political leadership to say what we do not mean. The return of parliamentary life is ample evidence of this. My late father said that the National Assembly would be revived within 4 years. God chose to take him to his side, but his successor, his good son Jabir al-Ahmad, Sa'd al-'Abdallah and the people of Kuwait kept his promise and honored his commitment at a time when political circumstances suggested that the return of parliamentary life would cause problems. The state, the family and the regime honored the commitment and the Parliament reemerged within the deadline as promised. Our aim was to tell the world that we do not go back on our word and that every official means what he says.

[Question] There are rumors about a wave of terrorism in Kuwait and about booby-trapped cars, false alarms, explosives, and arm shipments. Are they true?

[Answer] The answer to that question is within the jurisdiction of the interior minister.

[Question] Is there anything of this sort, or are these all lies and fabrications?

[Answer] Some deranged people like to joke with their colleagues in one ministry or another or in some establishments. The truth is that all the searches initiated on the basis of information we received have not revealed one single bomb.

[Question] Is there a possibility of direct Kuwaiti aid for Iraq?

[Answer] Kuwait, like all the Arab countries, has certain Arab commitments. I am referring here to the Arab League and its charter. As far as Iraq is concerned, nobody has requested military aid from us. It is clear that Iraq's military situation is sound.

[Question] In your opinion, is Egypt supporting Iraq militarily, and is it supplying Iraq with arms?

[Answer] You should address this question to the Iraqi brothers.

[Question] Will the GCC take a military stand in support of Iraq, in isolation from the Arab League?

[Answer] Some people believe that the GCC will replace the Arab League. This is wrong. The GCC is no substitute for the Arab League. It is an additional brick to strengthen the Arab structure. When we attend Arab League meetings we do so not as a bloc but as Arab League members who sometimes reach consensus and sometimes disagree.

CSO: 4400/320

DAILY VIEWS GCC'S COLLECTIVE POLICY

GF021430 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "What the Gulf Wants and What Others Don't Want"]

[Text] The Arabs' concerted action policy has produced less than the "minimum," that is, almost nothing. The Arab world is undergoing two kinds of wars: immediate and delayed. The Gulf war continues despite the belated international call to end the war and extinguish its fire which has been blazing for more than 20 months. The war in Lebanon is still going on too as if it is the "flank" of the Gulf war, while the bill for the delayed war against Israel hasn't come due yet.

Discussions and efforts are currently underway to get things together and hold a new Arab summit. Would that the Arab summits could inaugurate a new policy on the "maximum" not the minimum regarding the issues broached. If such a consensus on one specific issue were achieved for instance, it would be a great accomplishment. Wisdom is not derived from the number of issues presented at an Arab summit conference; wisdom is in what leaders concur on and what they implement.

The Iraqi-Iranian war is a living example of such possible consensus. It is rather the touchstone of any critical and decisive collective Arab action in the future. If Arabs fail to adopt a unified, unanimous stand on this issue, at the least it will be very difficult for them to rally around any collective form regarding our fateful issues.

The Gulf countries, realizing the perils of the continuation of this war, have not lost hope of exorcizing the devil from some Arab hearts and inaugurating a new kind of Arab solidarity.

The GCC works on two lines: Its prior commitment to and decisive solidarity with Iraq and achieving Arab rallying around this stand. The Gulf knows what it wants. Others should not be satisfied with their knowledge of what they don't want.

CSO: 4400/320

KUWAIT

PRESS COMMENTS ON ISRAELI AGGRESSION

LD071244 Kuwait KUNA in English 1012 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Jun (KUNA)--Extracts from Kuwaiti newspaper editorials Monday:

The majority of the newspaper editorial columns today dealt with the Israeli invasion of south Lebanon. Only one tackled the psychological warfare being waged on the people of the Gulf region:

AL-RA'Y AL-'AAM said: "Following the October war of 1973, Moshe Dayan wrote that Israel had committed a grave mistake by not occupying south Lebanon as it did with Sinai, the West Bank and the Golan. But now it seems that Israel has decided to rectify this mistake."

"Israel has for 'long' been waiting for favourable circumstances to invade the south and lay hands on it. Of course it was always possible to find pretexts to launch an aggression to fulfill such purpose and to penance for the 'mistake' Israel had committed in October.

"That is why, while resting on the American wall, Israel was pretty sure the fruit will eventually fall in its hands especially since the Arab situation is keeping up its 'glorious laceration' and is achieving a deterioration unprecedented in history.

"We in fact are not dreaming of inflicting defeat on Israel but in those blue days, we are only dreaming of incurring defeat on ourselves once again in front of her to at least put it in the record that, on the Arab level, we have stood against Israel. We are not asking for victory but for a stance.

"If the peace in the region and in the world even is to be annoyed or pestered, if we act to verify that we are alive and still existing, then, gentlemen, let this peace be pestered and let the whole world be annoyed and even burn as long as it is not concerned with the inferno that has been eating our souls for tens of years now."

AL-ANBA' commented: "The American planes have become the symbol of aggression against the Arabs. They are striking in Beirut and Palestine now as they did exactly a year ago in Baghdad and destroyed as a result the nucleus of the Arab nuclear power in an unprecedented complicity between the three foreign capitals of aggression.

"Israel has made use of the attempted assassination of its ambassador in London to achieve its objectives. It has justified aggression and bombing and identified the Palestine Liberation Organization with terrorism of which the PLO is innocent. Israel has destroyed hope in a sagacious communique to be issued by the Versailles summit and has cancelled all possibilities of having peace in Lebanon. At the same time, Israel has revealed that the lives of thousands of our peoples and the sovereignty of our countries in addition to peace in the region are all hanging on the Israeli will and on the Israeli strategy that has no parallel Arab strategy and that in front of which the Arab will vanishes.

"Had it not been for this iron wall standing fast in the south, the Israeli offensive would have affronted the Arabs, besides the injuries and the blood of the victims, with the inability to even confront the assailant invaders.

"Fear remains that this crazy shelling will be followed by implementing a scheme for a ground and sea invasion and the occupation of the south to the outskirts of Beirut."

AL-QABAS said: "The war council which has been called for (?at) Versailles yesterday by U.S. President Ronald Reagan aims at providing an international cover for the Israeli attack on Lebanon and standing in the face of the Soviets in case the fighting expands to include a military confrontation between Israel and Syria.

"The expansion of fighting in such a way in Lebanon is not going to be a matter of chance but would be the practical and the actual prelude for the ominous 'notions' carried along to Lebanon by American envoy Philip Habib.

"[Words indistinct] stage, America and Israel intend to put an end to the northern border problem of Israel with Lebanon after the problem of the southern borders with Egypt has been finalised. This marks the second phase of the long range scheme being implemented in the Middle East.

"As for the third and last phas , it will involve the digestion of the West Bank, and the attempt to establish the 'Palestinian state' in Jordan..."

"At present the actual stage of altering the maps of the region has begun."

KUWAIT TIMES said: "Tel Aviv gangsters led by Begin say the attack is aimed at destroying the Palestinian presence up to a point where they would not be able to shell Israeli targets. Underlying this statement is a monstrous attitude of arrogance which claims for Israel a privileged position to strike at the rival while refusing to concede the same to the

other side. This Israeli attitude is born out of the consciousness of relative might mainly because of the atrocious support it enjoys from a superpower.

"As Lebanon's sovereignty is violated, as Palestinians bleed while carrying out their resistance to a militarily superior machine, the Arab ranks remain in a disarray because of internal strifes.

"Will Palestinian blood being spilled by the common enemy of Arabs and Islam serve as an eye-opener to the Arab and Muslim world? Or will it go in vain? In the latter case, can any state in this region feel sure that it will not one day become target of the Zionist onslaught?"

AL-SIYASAH on the psychological warfare in the Gulf: "No doubt there are some international financial institutions who felt exhilarated at the psychological warfare which the region has lived through during the last couple of weeks. Those institutions were awaiting the flight of the capital belonging to those who tremble at any rumor or even an obviously illogical statement.

"The international financial press having liaison with the world financial houses has created a suitable atmosphere for this target. The media projected the situation in the region as if the war has actually reached Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman and Bahrain.

"The peoples of the region are well aware of the scenarios of the psychological wars. Actually they have lived through them whether those pertaining to the international leap on the region or to the fall of the shah. The concepts and tools of this kind of war have become part and parcel of the everyday life of the Gulf and peninsula peoples.

"The foreign money geniuses thought the chance is nearing for the return of the Gulf working capital to the Western world, but the indications were not apt despite the shrewd media campaign which they intended to confuse the region with. The media flow has subsided now without yielding any results."

CSO: 4400/320

KUWAIT

INCREASING DEMAND FOR ASIAN MANPOWER

GF071125 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 7 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Kuwait, 6 June--There is an increased demand here for Asian manpower in comparison with Arab, according to a recently published report of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor.

The report outlines the trends in employment, demand and supply nationality wise. An important fact that the researchers have stressed on relates to the "temporariness" of jobs here. "The job situation is elastic and temporary. This needs urgent attention of the government."

The researchers urged the government to give special attention to training manpower so that "cadres can be created, regulated and systematized." The report reiterated the importance of reducing dependence on expatriates.

Nearly 50,404 new visas had been issued in 1981, the report said. Asians comprised of 60 percent of those who received those new visas. Arab manpower, in comparison, accounted for only 35.7 percent. Europeans and Americans comprised of 3.7 percent. Some 0.01 percent comprised of other nationalities. The majority of Asians were from India. Next came Koreans, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis, in that order.

Among Arab manpower, Egyptians constituted 60.5 percent of the total here and 21.2 percent of those who arrived last year. The report stated that 15,978 work permits had been issued to Egyptians during 1981.

Compared with 1980, there had been an overall increase of manpower here of 4.1 percent. Issuance of new work permits was concerned as compared with figures of 1980, there was an increase of 13.5 percent last year.

The number of expatriates leaving the country had also increased by 18 percent during 1981, the report pointed out.

However, expatriates who had entered the country for the first time had decreased by 10.2 percent as compared with the previous year.

CSO: 4400/320

KUWAIT

PAPER URGES SYRIAN ACTION IN LEBANON

LD090910 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0723 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 9 Jun (KUNA)--In its commentary on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon under the caption "President Hafiz al-Asad, What Are You Waiting For?" AL-QABUS says that this invasion seeks "to militarily break the back of the Palestinian resistance and create a wave of Palestinian emigration in the direction of Syria and Jordan and, in the final stage of the invasion, to strike at the Syrian deterrent forces and drive them out of Lebanon."

It asks "What is Syria waiting for in order to enter the battle on all axes and in an all-embracing intensity, and what is President Hafiz al-Asad waiting for?"

It points out that the only currently available way to break the siege around the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters "is for Syria to stop isolated aerial clashes with the Israeli Air Force and enter the war with all its forces and all the potential of its armies and air force."

It says that today in Syria "there are seven armies of differing specialties and the Syrian regular army is the best trained, best equipped, most conscious of pan-Arab issues and most ready to make sacrifices of the Arab armies. Moreover, Syria enjoys an international cover, its treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the strategic understanding between the two countries. In Lebanon there are currently 30,000 Syrian soldiers. If they intervene on behalf of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese resistance they will be able to turn the tide of the fighting and cost the enemy the heaviest of losses."

CSO: 4400/320

CROWN PRINCE INTERVIEWED ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR

LD091822 Kuwait KUNA in English 1623 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Jun (KUNA)--His highness the crown prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah called Wednesday for an end to the now 21-month-old war between Iraq and Iran and conclusion of a peaceful settlement to the dispute ensuring the legitimate rights of the two Muslim neighbours.

In an interview with the weekly AL-MAJALIS magazine published today, he warned that prolongation of the war might invite foreign intervention in the region and incite chaos and regional tension.

The only way to keep foreign powers away from the region is by ending the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and cementing stability and cooperation for the welfare and benefit of the whole area and confrontation of the Zionist enemy, he told the magazine.

Shaykh Sa'd expressed optimism in the ability of the Arab states to remove the causes of differences with Egypt and achieve the long-awaited solidarity and unity of purpose in the face of mounting threats to the Arab nation.

He said Arab solidarity is the base for collective Arab action to liberate the occupied Arab territories either by war or peace saying that the return of Egypt to the Arab ranks is an integral part of the achievement of effective Arab solidarity.

Shaykh Sa'd said he was confident that all Arab leaders were fully aware of the dangers and challenges confronting the Arab nation and of their pan-Arab responsibilities at this crucial phase in the history of the nation.

He appealed to the superpowers to realise the importance of peace in the Middle East and the need for a just settlement of the cause of Arab and Islamic nations, specially the Palestinians.

The present critical era in the history of the Arab nation compels all Arab states to be sincere in their ultimate objectives and seek to achieve unity of rank and purpose and restoration of Arab solidarity, he assured the magazine.

CSD: 4400/320

KUWAIT

EXPLOSIVES TRIAL TO BEGIN 19 JUNE

GF071316 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 7 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] The state security court--which is presided over by Salah al-Din Dhikri and includes Rashid al-Hammad and Kazim al-Mazidi--will begin hearings of the case on the possession of explosives on 19 June. The case was recently uncovered. The defendants are Ahmad A. [Atiyah], alias 'Arif Salim; Sa'id Y. [Yousef]; and Jihad A. [Atiyah], who is the sister of the first defendant and the wife of the second. This will be the first time a woman will appear before the state security court. No woman has ever before been accused in such a case in Kuwait.

The court held a procedural session on 6 June in which it fixed Saturday, 19 June as the date for beginning the hearings. Three lawyers will be defending the accused. They are: Sa'ud al-Qamlas, who will represent the first defendant; 'Adnan al-'Ujayl, who will represent the second defendant; and 'Abdallah Khalid al-Ayub, who will represent the third defendant.

The court decided to allow the defense to see the file and documents for the case.

Interior Minister Nawwaf al-Ahmad had said that the security forces arrested the principal defendant in the case and seized explosives that were hidden in the trunk of his car.

Investigations revealed that the second and third defendants had in their possession some of the explosives. AL-SIYASAH's sources had estimated that 10 kg of explosives were seized from the defendants and that these explosives were smuggled overland into Kuwait. The security forces had followed the case from the beginning and had observed the defendants' movements so as to expose all the details of their activities and contacts. When all this information was gathered, security officials arrested the first defendant and searched the home of the other two defendants for explosives.

CSO: 4400/320

KUWAIT

BRIEFS

KUNA EXPANDS INTERNATIONAL SERVICE--Kuwait, 1 Jun (KUNA)--Kuwait News Agency today started transmitting its foreign services in English and Arabic simultaneously. Eleven new frequencies, in addition to the 11 already in operation, are being used for the new transmission. In all, KUNA started using 22 frequencies in beaming its foreign news services to such regions as the Gulf, the Middle East, Central Africa, North Africa, North Europe, Central Europe, the Near East and the Far East. [Text] [GF021045 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 2 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 4400/320

PROSPECTS FOR 1982 ECONOMY VIEWED

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 271, 1 May 82 pp 39-40

Article: "What Fate Awaits the Lebanese Economy in 1982?"

[Text] If the security and political situation in Lebanon remains as it is now, the Lebanese economy might not be capable of surviving and might be threatened [with disaster] within no more than 1 year. An economic report submitted to the higher authorities in Beirut shows the reasons for this and analyzes the results.

The disturbances and violence last April, which came to a head last week with the Israeli attacks on the southern outskirts of Beirut and south Lebanon, have once again caused people to start discussing the issue of the Lebanese economy, its fate, and its capability of withstanding and resisting the bloodletting which is taking place on many levels [of the economy].

As economic circles bring up the subject this time, they are beset with real fears and apprehensions as never before--not even during April of 1981 when they saw the beginning of the Zahlah events and their complications which lasted about 3 months. The thing which has reinforced these fears this time is the existence of an official report which has been submitted to higher authorities. The essence of the report is that the Lebanese economy may not be able to survive more than 1 year if the political and security situation remains as it is now.

Perhaps the above-mentioned report is pessimistic, or even overly pessimistic. But the indicators available concerning the first quarter of the current year, although they do not reflect this same degree of pessimism, nevertheless reflect the fact that noticeable stagnation has come to dominate the various branches of economic activity and also reflect the fact that an atmosphere of real apprehension has taken over the minds of the leaders of the private sector.

There is no doubt that the feeling of apprehension which currently dominates people's feelings could either decrease or increase, depending on new political developments which may enter into the picture, especially since the turbulent situation in the Middle East means that anything is possible.

Apart from this atmosphere and its psychological and objective casual factors, the fact is that economic activity during the first quarter of this year actually was the captive of a series of apprehensions which determined this activity. These apprehensions were reinforced by the possibilities of the repercussion of political events, which were due to happen, on the Lebanese situation. Such events included the withdrawal of Israel from Sinai and the presidential elections in Lebanon.

This atmosphere has led to paralysis of a number of initiatives and has induced many people to adopt a position of hesitation as they await the passage of the month of April--a month which constitutes a basic turning point.

Also, apart from generalities, there are several indicators available which permit one to say that the Lebanese economy, during the first quarter of this year, experienced a period of obvious stagnation and recession which could principally be felt in the stagnation of bank loans to the private sector. This stagnation in credit activity was due to the banks' hesitation to expand credit operations since they were apprehensive about the political situation.

Although exact statistics concerning the volume of bank loans during last February and March have not been published, informed banking circles nevertheless assure us that the rate of growth in credit has reached the lowest point which it has experienced in several years. The shrinkage in credit was encouraged not only by the alarming political situation, but also by the emergence of the banks' liquidity crisis as a result of monetary measures and by the rise of the borrowers' interest rate to about 20 percent. This high interest rate has come to constitute a basic obstacle to any investment because it really nullifies any economic benefit and any high rate of profit [for investors].

The nature of credit activity during last January, in spite of the fact that there was an increase in it, suggests that a state of recession currently exists. Preliminary statistics indicate that the volume of loans by banks to the private sector rose from 21.2 billion Lebanese pounds at the end of 1981 to 21.9 billion Lebanese pounds by the end of last January, that is, an increase of about 3.3 percent.

On the surface, this increase appears to be satisfactory and reasonable, especially if it is compared with the increase which took place during the last 3 months of last year. In 1981, the volume of credit increased from 20.3 billion Lebanese pounds at the end of September to 21.2 billion Lebanese pounds by the end of the year, that is, an increase of 900 million Lebanese pounds, which means an increase of 4.4 percent.

But the 3.3 percent increase in credit last January does not reflect an actual expansion in credit, and this is true for the following reasons:

1. Credit activity usually picks up during the first month of every year because banks, during the last 2 months [of every year], usually refrain

from extending credit because they want to settle their accounts and because they want to show a high rate of liquidity in the budgets which they publish.

2. This increase is also diminished by the newly-added factor of inflation which is estimated at about 3 percent, due to the decrease in the Lebanese pound's exchange rate during the first month.

3. Part of this increase in credit is attributable to loans in foreign currencies which do not reflect investments in the local market. It is believed that about 30 percent of this increase is represented by loans in foreign currencies.

In view of these considerations, the actual degree of growth in credit turns out to be very limited and this consequently reflects the fact that a state of stagnation has come to dominate other sectors [of the economy], and this is also in conformity with other economic indicators, of which the most important are the following:

1. According to the General Directorate of Industry, during the first quarter of the current year industrial exports, in terms of value, increased 2.59 percent. They amounted to 660,034,000 Lebanese pounds, as compared to 602,225,000 Lebanese pounds during the first quarter of 1981. Nearly all of this limited increase has been eroded by the increase in prices of commodities during the current year, and this has negated any actual increase in the volume of exports.

It is feared that export activity may have greatly decreased during April as a result of the fact that Syria undertook to close the Syrian-Iraqi border, especially since Iraq has become the main market of Lebanese exports. Iraq accounted for Lebanese exports worth 291,409,000 Lebanese pounds, that is, 44.15 percent of Lebanon's total exports. The affects of this step [taken by Syria] have especially shown up in the port activity in Tripoli. It is this port which exports and reexports large quantities of various commodities to Iraq.

2. Customs fees collected during the first quarter of the current year decreased 9.18 percent [as compared with the first quarter of last year]. The decrease was from 131.7 million Lebanese pounds during the first quarter of 1981 to 119.6 million Lebanese pounds during the first quarter of this year.

Although this decrease in customs revenues collected does not necessarily reflect a decrease in the volume of imports, which in itself reflects an increase in trading operations going on via illegal ports, the fact is that this decrease, as such, still constitutes a basic problem for the Lebanese economy and constitutes an obstacle for Lebanon's industry.

3. According to the statistics of the Lebanese Cement Company, which produces two-thirds of the nation's black cement, deliveries decreased 2.2 percent during the first quarter of this year as compared to the first

quarter of '81. The amount of cement delivered during the first quarter of this year was 339,064.5 tons, as compared to 346,747 tons during the first quarter of last year.

There is no doubt that the decrease in the volume of deliveries of black cement reflects a stagnation in construction activity. There are several reasons for this slack in activity, including the increase in the cost of building materials, the rise in the interest rate provided by banks, and the labor force crisis which is occurring because of the wage problem and the lack of skilled workers.

4. During the first quarter of this year, activity at the Beirut airport, as reflected by the number of airplane passengers using it, decreased 5.81 percent. The number of arriving, departing, and transit passengers at the airport decreased from 339,821 during the first quarter of 1981 to 320,472 during the first quarter of this year.

It is feared that airport activity during April has suffered a great decrease due to the disturbances and violence which have taken place in the proximity of the airport as well as due to the Israeli attacks which led to closing the airport for about 4 hours on Wednesday, 21 April.

5. As for activity at the port of Beirut, in terms of the number of ships which docked there there was a decrease of 13 percent during the first quarter of this year as compared to the first quarter of last year, and there was a decrease of 24.1 percent in the volume of goods loaded and unloaded during the first quarter of this year as compared to the first quarter of last year. This decrease is attributed to the increase in activity at the free ports as well as to operations of bringing in goods not shown on the manifests and taking them through the port arrival to the various regions of Lebanon. This decrease is also generally ascribed to political pressures and the atmosphere which prevailed at the beginning of this year—which caused importers to be cautious and prudent in their imports.

The significance of this decrease, which shows up by means of these indicators, is limited in comparison with the non-statistical indicators which are caused by the current atmosphere of wariness, the deliberate policy of hesitation, and the lesser degree of initiative and willingness to take risks which Lebanese businessmen have been showing. Although this situation may not tell the total pessimism, it nevertheless is because the above and other factors add up to the fate of the Lebanese economy. The fate of Lebanon's economy is closely linked to the fate of Lebanon, the fate of Lebanon's territory and its people.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL LOAN NOTED--WASHINGTON, May 21--The United States plans to give Morocco some 200 million dollars of aid to launch an agricultural development programme over the next five years in arid zones, the State Department said here Friday in a communique marking the end of an official three-day visit by King Hassan. The project would aim to protect Morocco against the ravages of further drought, it said. The U.S. government was looking into the possibility of a treaty for bilateral investment, the State Department said. It had already been decided to set up a special working group within the two countries' existing economic commission to promote American investments in Morocco, it said. The communique hailed a broadening of "strategic dialogue" between the two sides and their "close co-operation" in military matters. It had been agreed to continue negotiations on an agreement for U.S. troops to have transit facilities at one or more Moroccan bases, the communique said. [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2900, 25 May 82 p 11]

CSO: 4500/191

FOREIGN MINISTER ON GCC, GULF WAR, EGYPT

CF070755 Doha QNA in Arabic 0650 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Muscat, 6 Jun (QNA)--Yusuf al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, has stressed the importance of intensifying efforts to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war and convince the two countries of the necessity to sit at one table to discuss their problems in a manner that will preserve the rights of each of them. He said: "This is what all of us are seeking."

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Muscat, Mr al-'Alawi explained that the concluding statement issued by the GCC Ministerial Council during its recent meeting in Riyadh consisted of positive steps for ending the Iraqi-Iranian war. He noted in this regard the council's call for the resumption of efforts that have been made in this field so that the two countries can negotiate the problems between them.

Mr al-'Alawi denied what has been reported about the council's offer to pay financial reparations to Iran. He said that such news is absolutely untrue.

Asked about the mission of the GCC military delegation which visited Muscat last month, Mr al-'Alawi said that this committee was commissioned to carry a certain mission by the GCC defense ministers. He added that the committee's visit to the Sultanate of Oman came within this framework and within the framework of establishing an integrated plan to build up the intrinsic power of the GCC states.

Asked whether Oman has any particular conditions for restoration of relations with the PDRY and for clearing the atmosphere between the two countries, Mr al-'Alawi said his country has no undeclared conditions. He added: "All we demand is what we would demand of any state in the world, that is, nonintervention in our internal affairs, stopping press campaigns and preventing saboteurs in the PDRY from carrying their activities from within Yemeni territory."

Answering a question on whether there is a dispute over the borders between the two countries, Mr al-'Alawi said the borders with the PDRY were determined according to an agreement [words indistinct] with the (Maharah) colony during the British mandate in Aden. He added: "From our point of view, these agreements are still valid and the border line is based on them."

Mr al-'Alawi indicated that since there are overlapping centers for the forces of both countries on the borders--and in some regions PDRY forces are stationed on the Omani border, though in very small areas--it is necessary for the two countries to achieve peaceful coexistence. He added that border questions can be discussed by the two sides once some kind of dialogue or discussion is created.

Concerning the question of restoring relations between the Arab states and the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mr al-'Alawi said this issue has taken its course of discussion, study, contacts and consultations among the various Arab states. The result of all this, he added, was the existence of mutual desire by both sides to restore relations. However, he said, general circumstances are not appropriate for the adoption of this step at the present time.

Mr al-'Alawi indicated that some contacts are now taking place between Egypt and a number of other Arab states. There is a continuing and well established relationship between the two sides and without an intermediary. He said that the Arab states show utmost respect and appreciation for the policy of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Yusuf al-'Alawi continued: "The right perspective is to let matters assume their natural course and allow relations to develop naturally. This will then lead us to a situation where we must allow various types of relations, economic, political, cultural or commercial, to reach a level at which we must adopt a final decision on the restoration of diplomatic relations."

He added that restoring diplomatic relations between the Arab states and Egypt is only a matter of time that will ultimately be judged by each state at its convenience.

CSO: 4400/312

BRIEFS

NEW FOREIGN BANK BAN--Qatar is barring the installation of new foreign banks and is planning to open one or perhaps two Qatari-owned banks, the Qatar Monetary Agency's Director General Majed al-Majed told the daily Gulf Times last week. He said an Islamic bank with a capital of about \$50 million is to be set up and a proposal to establish a commercial bank was under consideration. Shares in both banks will be offered for public subscription but the Qatari government will hold a majority share in the Islamic bank. Islamic banks offer depositors a share in profits rather than interest. The government will also hold shares in the proposed commercial bank, Mr Majed said. The opening of the two new banks would bring to 15 the number of banks in Qatar. Five are Qatari-owned. Commenting on the health of Qatar's banking system, Mr Majed said a fall in the dollar interest rate had led to an improvement in the liquidity of Qatari banks. Money that had left the country in search of higher returns was now beginning to return to Qatar. This was "a complete reversal of the trend which had set several banks in Qatar facing a liquidity shortage last year," he said. [Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 21, 24 May 82 p 5]

CSO: 4400/307

BIG POWERS USING MIDEAST CRISES FOR OWN PURPOSES

LD041522 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Commentary by Hashim 'Abduh Hashim]

[Text] The region has been living through a great illusion as a result of its firm conviction that its explosive conditions are a matter of utmost importance to the big powers, that its problems are the cause of great sensitivity among them and that its lack of stability is a source of concern to them, prompting them to intensify their efforts to prevent any further deterioration of the situation.

This great illusion reflects a naive belief by some of the Middle East countries which drives them sometimes to tie their destinies to the band-wagon of the big powers after these powers have made them believe that great dangers will threaten them if they do not seek their protection, share their way of thinking and bind themselves to them by pacts and alliances.

This cunning method which the big powers use to draw the area countries into further alliances is the start of embroilment in a stage of building strategies based on military pacts and secret agreements which in turn contributes to restricting the willpower of the area peoples and countries and to checking their efforts at integration with each other. Indeed it creates barriers and deep divisions which have had their effect on relations between the area countries and which have left their stamp on the unity of collective action, particularly in the Arab area.

All meetings of NATO and the Warsaw Pact have come to confirm the falsehood of the existence of any interlocking interests between the member countries of these two organizations and the area countries. More precisely, these meetings confirm that we are living in an illusion by believing that all the developments that take place in the area concern no one but ourselves and that they are the only causes of the conflicts that occur every now and then among the neighboring and notso neighboring countries in the area and that these countries have nothing to do with all the developments in the area.

The industrial countries, whose leaders are meeting today at Versailles, have completely disregarded the development of events in the area and have

paid no attention to them or thought to place them on the agenda of their meeting. Is this accidental?

Some might reply to this question by saying that the said summit meeting is purely economic and concerns only the countries and peoples of America and Western Europe, while the area developments reflect the spirit of contradiction that exists among the area countries have nothing to do with what is happening in the area and have no reason to discuss them at all.

Such a justification might be true if we were not fully aware that conflicts in the world are directly connected with the processes and policies of polarization pursued by the big powers that the developments in the Middle East are only a byproduct of the unjust presence of Israel in the area and its continued usurpation of Arab rights, that every other development, irrespective of its causes and conditions, is the byproduct of this situation and that the recent wars in the area are only the result of the accumulated feuds which are further fanned by the big powers with a view to insuring their continued interests and the shackling of the area with tighter fetters.

After all this, can one say that Western Europe is not a party to the developments of the area, that the Iraqi-Iranian war is of no concern whatsoever to them and that they are not worried or fear anything for their interests from the consequences of that war?

This intentional disregard by the current Versailles summit meeting can only mean one of two things: Either that the Western countries and the United States have agreed that the results of the developments are foreknown and that they mean the exhaustion of these two Muslim countries--a matter which bolsters Israel's position and strengthens the West's strategy to insure Israel's absolute existence under the aegis of full military and economic supremacy--or that the Western and Eastern countries led by the United States and the USSR are responsible for what is happening and that they have an implicit agreement between them even on the results of that war--a matter confirmed by the apparent silence of both superpowers and the calm way they watch the course of the war.

Whether either of these two is correct, the area countries, as we have already said, commit a grave error if they believe that the continuation of the war will realize any national or nationalistic or regional specific results. Hence, they must prepare themselves to enter into practical steps to end the military and psychological warfare which has accompanied the recent events and results of the past few days. Otherwise, they will be giving these powers the opportunity to monitor steps and results and wait for the moment of final collapse to begin dividing the loot.

CSO: 4400/312

CABINET DISCUSSES SOUTH LEBANON EVENTS

LD072048 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] The cabinet met this evening under the chairmanship of Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani stated that the cabinet, at the direction of his majesty, devoted the meeting to discussing the recent developments in the south of Lebanon and the frequent brutal Israeli raids on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

In a statement to SPA after the session, the information minister said that the cabinet reviewed the statement which the kingdom has issued in this respect and which condemned these barbaric and inhumane aggressions. The cabinet also discussed the cables which his majesty sent to the heads of state and prime ministers of the United States and the European countries meeting in Versailles and to other world leaders, calling upon them to shoulder their historic responsibilities in view of this grave condition which might lead to the total collapse of the situation in the Middle East.

The information minister said that His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz informed the cabinet of the intensified efforts which his majesty had exerted so as to halt this aggression. He added that the cabinet heard a detailed review from His Royal Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz about the latest Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the bloody and savage attacks which the Zionist occupation forces have been practicing for 2 years against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. His royal highness described what is taking place on Lebanese territory as a massacre not only of the Lebanese or Palestinian people but also of values, ideals and principles. His royal highness expressed extreme sorrow and sadness over the fact that hundreds have been killed and wounded and that innocent children, old men and women have been made homeless and have fallen victims of this barbaric aggression the like of which this age has not witnessed and which is unprecedented in history.

His Royal Highness Prince Fahd said: We find solace in the fact that our sons and people who have fallen victims of this brutal aggression have died a most honorable and most courageous death and that they will live in the conscience of their nation as a living example of self-sacrifice. His royal highness renewed the condemnation by the kingdom--king, government and people--of the criminal and provocative actions being carried out by the Zionist enemy before the eyes and within the hearing of the civilized world, without disturbing it at all.

PLAN TO ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY

GF081127 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 8 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] Bahrain--Saudi Arabia is spending billions of dollars on developing agriculture and water resources to achieve food security. The third 5-year plan, ending in 1985, has projected an expenditure of 72 billion riyals (about \$21 billion) on boosting water resources and agriculture.

The aim is to realise food security, Saudi Agriculture Minister 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-Aziz ibn Hasan Al al-Shaykh told a conference of Western oil and agro-business executives last month.

Saudi Arabia, with an estimated population of [an] even million, imports about 90 percent of its food, including fruit, vegetables, fish, dairy products, grains and livestock. In 1980-81, tea, sugar, milk, flour and edible oil imports alone cost 3.7 billion riyals (about \$1.1 billion), with meat, cow and camel imports costing another half a billion dollars, the Finance and National Economy Ministry said.

It said sugar and meat imports rose by 69 and 43 percent, respectively. But flour, edible oil and milk imports fell by 63, 52 and 14 percent, because their local output had increased.

Private sector food imports in 1980-81 cost 9.4 billion riyals (about \$2.7 billion), one-third more than in the previous year, a Saudi Monetary Agency report said, but gave no figures for government purchases.

To conserve and ensure water supply, the government built dams, drilled wells and introduced water-saving methods. It also set up a chain of water desalination plants which use water from the Gulf and the Red Sea.

There are six big aquifers with ample water to irrigate 250,000 hectares for a century. But their future exploitation hinges on economic and technological factors, officials say.

Rural migration is one cause of the country's reliance on foreign labour to execute its agricultural plans. In the past 5 years 96,000 farmers went to the cities, the government said. But centres have been set up to train Saudis.

To make farming lucrative, the government helps small farmers with free land, loans subsidies and equipment. Similar incentives are available to those undertaking large-scale, integrated dairy, farming and livestock projects.

The third development plan provides for disbursement of 7.5 billion riyals (about \$2.2 billion) in agricultural loans and subsidies.

With about one-seventh of the 4.5 million hectares of cultivable land now in use, the government has reported higher yields in wheat, sorghum, barley, millet, vegetables, melons, dates and grapes. Eggs and chicken production has also increased, cutting down on imports. -REUTER

CSO: 4400/312

SAUDI ARABIA

BRIEFS

BLOOD DONATIONS FOR LEBANON--Riyadh, 7 Jun (SPA)--Health Minister Dr Husayn al-Jaza'iri has appealed to citizens to donate blood in order to help the Palestinian and Lebanese strugglers wounded as a result of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The minister has called on citizens to go to bloodbanks in the main towns as of tomorrow morning to give blood, which will be expedited to the Palestinian and Lebanese Red Crescent societies. [Text] [LD072324 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2140 GMT 7 Jun 82]

CSO: 4400/312

## POTENTIAL OF JOJOBA SEED DISCUSSED

London ARABIA in English No 9, May 82 p 69

[Article by John Madeley]

[Text] ☺ When the oil runs out for Arab countries, there could be a new one to take its place. The "new oil" is found in a seed which grows on a unique bush called jojoba. These seeds contain 53 per cent oil - an oil which is already being manufactured and sold in the United States as an engine lubricant and as an ingredient in cosmetics.

Jojoba has the big advantage that it grows in the desert: for years it has grown wild in the Sonora desert of Mexico and also in South California and Arizona. Since 1977 Sudan too has been growing jojoba on an experimental basis and the bushes are now yielding the first seed. The Sudanese Ministry of Agriculture is now keen to share its experience with other countries interested in developing the bush.

The oil from jojoba seed is currently selling at \$200 a gallon - around \$8,000 a barrel - although the price will come down as more commercially grown seed comes on to the market. Many developing countries are now considering planting this bush, which 10 years ago was virtually unknown.

The credit for bringing jojoba to the world's attention belongs to an unassuming Californian professor, Demetrios Yermanos. Since 1973 his Department of Botany and Plant Sciences at the University of California, Riverside, has been growing the plant under test conditions. These tests were so successful that over 500 American farmers have now started to grow jojoba commercially.

Jojoba bushes grow with minimum care and in climates with rainfall as low as three inches a year. They thrive in sandy soil where nothing else will grow and they serve to stabilise the soil and stop desert encroachment. The secret of jojoba's success is that soon after the seed is planted it develops a long tap root. This eventually goes down as far as 100 feet and

taps all available soil moisture, so making irrigation less necessary.

The plant presents very little fire hazard, is non-poisonous and thus safe for browsing by livestock. It is suitable for use in highway and roadside planting and in green belts around desert cities, suffering from sand or dust pollution.

The commercial value of jojoba comes from its seed, which can either be sold for establishing further plantations or be processed into a variety of products. Results from the US and Mexico indicate that jojoba bushes produce between four and five pounds of seed per plant after the first five years of growth. In some exceptional cases, older large plants yield as much as 40 lbs per plant.

About 1,000 plants can be grown in one acre and a moderate yield could be between 3,000 to 4,000 lbs of seed per acre. Oil from the seed can be used for many different purposes and the market for it seems likely to remain buoyant. The United Nations Development Programme, for example, says that jojoba oil makes a long-lasting lubricant which may only need changing every 32,000 kilometres and which is also excellent for high speed, high temperature machinery. A Californian company, Aguilar Enterprises, is producing lubricating oil from jojoba seed. The oil is also used as an input into cosmetics, and Professor Yermanos believes that it will soon be used by the pharmaceuticals industry.

A big advantage of jojoba seed is that western multinationals have no monopoly over its processing: the oil can be processed locally, so creating jobs and additional economic activity. In the Sudan two plots of 100 acres each have been established in Northern Darfur province and in the Red Sea province. Four smaller plantations, of three to five acres

each, have been set up in other parts of the country.

Dr Mohamed Khairi, project co-ordinator for jojoba in the Sudan, says that the growth rate in all six plots has been faster than in Mexico. Yermanos meanwhile has noted that one year plants growing at one of Sudan's sites, Erkowit in the Red Sea province, at a latitude of 18 degrees north, were much larger than plants of a similar age in California.

When representatives from 27 African and Arab countries met in Khartoum recently to assess progress in jojoba cultivation in Sudan and learn more about the bush from its promoters, the meeting seemed likely to mark the start of a big drive to grow the plant in the developing world. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Egypt have already started growing jojoba on an experimental basis, while North Yemen, Jordan and Djibouti are interested in cultivating the bush.

As the seed can be planted on land which is at present lying idle, there is little for any country to lose in growing jojoba on an experimental basis, and a great deal to gain. American farmers, however, appear confident that the bush has a big future. One Arizona farmer is currently growing 2,000 acres of jojoba and intends to plant an additional 1,000 acres with the seed every year for the next 10 years.

Jojoba is still in its early stages. More money and research need to go, for example, into developing hardier strains of the seed that could survive the harsh conditions of the Arabian peninsula. As the bushes can take up to 10 years to yield their maximum seed, the 1980s seem the time to plant the oil of the 21st century.

CSO: 4503/192

NEW EXCHANGE RATE ESTABLISHED TO ENCOURAGE TOURISM

Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 30 May 82 p 1

[Article: "New Decisions by Committee for Export, Import Control. Tourist Market for Foreign Currencies at Favorable Rates"]

[Excerpts] The Committee for Import, Export and Consumption Controls held a meeting at 10 a.m. yesterday chaired by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd-al-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

At this meeting the committee discussed a number of basic topics which required action and it considered the government's decision which was taken to encourage tourism, travel and remittances from Syrian, Arab and foreign workers abroad. The resolution includes granting them favorable rates in the parallel market, higher than those granted previously and applies to all remittances to the country in foreign currencies in cash or check form whether sent by individuals or carried by them into the country and regardless of the individual's nationality.

This favorable rate was set for the time being at a purchasing price of 575 Syrian qirsh to the dollar and a selling price of 585 Syrian qirsh to the dollar.

At this meeting a number of decisions were taken to regulate the country's import and export fields.

In light of this, sources at the Syrian Commercial Bank announced that the tourist rate for foreign currencies applies to all foreign currencies carried by individuals, Syrian or otherwise, entering the country. It also applies to Syrians travelling from the country.

These sources said that the parallel rate for foreign currencies is now applicable to business transactions and exported goods.

Yesterday the bank issued a rate chart for foreign currencies exchanged in the tourist market which was recently created to encourage travel and tourism. Following are the rates of some currencies traded in this market:

	<u>Buy (Syrian qirsh)</u>	<u>Sell (Syrian Qirsh)</u>
US Dollar	575	585
Australian Pound	1036.75	1056.55
French Frank	98.25	95.95
German Mark	249.90	255.10
Swiss Frank	293.75	300.4
Saudi Riyal	167.65	170.65
Kuwaiti Dinar	2010.5	2047
Lebanese Pound	115.95	119.35

CSO: 4404/524

DUBAYY, AL-SHARIQAH COMPLY WITH UNIFIED CUSTOMS RULES

Manama GULF MIRROR in English 15 May 82 p 23

[Article by Catherine Wallis]

[Text]

DUBAI and Sharjah have responded to calls for a unified federal customs system by cutting their basic import duty from three to one per cent it was announced recently.

The move brings the two Emirates into line with Abu Dhabi.

Dubai was first to make the move and Sharjah was forced to follow two days later to remain in competition.

Dubai also dropped a two-per-cent duty on transit goods which have up to 30 days to clear the country and it is hoped that these changes will help stimulate the Emirate's economy which has been inactive recently due to the continuing illness of Ruler Shaikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum and a slow-down in re-exports.

It is thought that the cuts could be worth at least \$65 million this year.

Import figures just released reveal that imports for 1981 totalled \$5.3 billion just slightly higher than the 1980 figure of \$5.26 billion.

Sharjah officials have said that their changes have come as a result of the Federal government's wishes for a unified customs duty but privately agree that Sharjah had to follow Dubai's lead to stay in com-

petition with their neighbours.

Commented one official: "Our business depends on what happens down the road in Dubai and some local traders had been complaining."

Meanwhile, Dubai's deputy director of Ports and Customs this week announced that Port Rashid handled more than 400,000 tonnes of imported cargo last month.

The figure, slightly down on last year's total for the same month indicates a slight recession in Dubai's economy, said Khaled Khalifa Al Jallaf.

The total volume of imported goods was 429,800 tonnes of which 235,612 tonnes was container cargo.

The total amount of transit cargo was 2,899 tonnes while goods imported through Jebel Ali and stored and delivered from Port Rashid came to 1,431 tonnes.

More than 5,000 tonnes of goods were imported through Port Rashid and transferred to Jebel Ali.

Imports included 58,425 tonnes of general merchandise, 8,597 tonnes of frozen foodstuffs and 7,455 tonnes of timber.

CSO: 4400/307

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

LABOR MINISTER, FEDERAL PARLIAMENT DISCUSS THREAT OF ASIAN WORKERS

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 28 Apr 82 p 5

/Article by Ahmad Muhsin: "At a Lengthy Session of the Federal National Council, an Open Discussion of the Conditions of Foreign Workers--Ending with a Secret Session!"/

/Text/ The Federal National Council session, which concentrated mostly on government policy in the field of foreign labor, was characterized by great delicacy and by careful advance preparation of the issues raised by the members and the government both.

Aside from the fact that the issue bearing on labor policy is of great seriousness and importance, the members raised diverse issues which all in all expressed an anxiety, indeed extreme fear, about the increasing diverse foreign Asian foreign onslaughts on the country and their effect on the composition of the society, indeed on the whole character of the country.

The government, at yesterday's session, was most blunt, but the sensitive nature of some points bearing on the subject prompted the council chairman to ask for a secret session to complete the discussions.

Representing the government at the session yesterday were Dr Mani' al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Sayf al-Jarwan, minister of labor and social affairs, and Sa'id Salman, minister of education.

Opening the session was Hilal Lawtah, council chairman. After the excused absences were read out and the minutes of the previous session were approved, the council reviewed a letter that had been received by the minister of state for Council of Minister affairs regarding the health service recommendation the National Council had presented to the government. The letter stated "The Council of Ministers studied this recommendation at its 5 April session, taking into consideration your council's great interest in health services in the country; the Council of Ministers would like to affirm to your council the government's interest in supporting the Ministry of Health apparatus and offering it every possible facility to perform its duty as thoroughly as it can to serve the citizens and provide them with health and preventive care."

The council then turned to the section on the drafts of laws sent in by the government. This section included three drafts of laws:

The draft of a federal law on the establishment and organization of the General Technical and Professional Education Organization.

The draft of a federal law amending some provisions of Law 11 for 1980 on the higher youth and sports council.

The draft of a federal law on the federal judiciary power.

The drafts of these laws were submitted to the competent committees for study.

#### Travel Tickets

The fifth section of the agenda, the section on questions, included a question from the member Sadiq al-Shal to the minister of education on travel tickets for teachers on loan to the ministry. Member al-Shal's question included the statement, "The Ministry of Education took teachers on loan to work in its schools in various areas of the state and dealt with them through the system of foreign contracts, by whose provisions appointed people have the right to obtain travel tickets in accordance with the provisions of Council of Ministers' Decree 17 for 1976 regulating the employment of non-citizens.

"However, it has been observed that teachers on loan to work in the ministry's schools in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi receive travel tickets while their colleagues on loan to work in schools in the northern emirates are deprived of them. Therefore we would like a statement on the reasons for this discrimination in treatment at a time when all these teachers are subordinate to the same ministry and are all dealt with by a single law."

#### A Historic Case

The minister of education replied to member al-Shal's question most frankly, reviewing the problem and the circumstances surrounding it. The minister said, "The goal is not to answer the question. Had that been the case, I could have contacted Salih al-Shal and given him an explanation, but I thought it better to come to the council, because this question leads us into other important, basic problems in the realm of education.

"The matter of the travel tickets, and the fact that they are not given out in the northern emirates, is related to the growth of the federation. When the federation was established there was a ministry of education in Abu Dhabi, then the federal ministry was established, and when the local ministry joined the federation each department continued to receive separate financial grants.

"This justification was acceptable in the federation's first year, for reasons related to the financial systems, but it is no longer acceptable after a period of time that has lasted for three cabinet terms.

"Three years ago we presented a memorandum to the Ministry of Finance, then the Council of Ministers, to approve 19 million dirhams as the costs of giving out travel tickets to teachers on loan in the northern emirates, after we had listed this sum in the estimates of the budget bearing on the ministry. However, this memorandum was rejected, and others besides it were rejected, and this led to the growth of a feeling among these teachers that they were living in two countries, not one."

The minister went on, "The blame might not lie with the Ministry of Finance, because of the prevailing financial systems. This opinion was raised at the last Council of Ministers session on the need to amend the financial systems and give them a fundamental review, because these systems were set out in a vacuum."

He concluded with the point that the ministry had presented the memorandum to the government again, that there had been a positive response on authorizing the sum allocated to the travel tickets, and that it was expected that agreement would be given to it at the next session.

Following this explanation by the minister, the member al-Shal expressed the fact that he was convinced by what the minister had stated and proposed that a recommendation be presented to the government that agreement be given to the education memorandum as soon as possible.

The minister then asked about the possibility of talking about other problems in the education sector. The council chairman replied that that was outside the agenda but could be postponed to the next session.

#### The Petroleum Organization

Although the draft amendment to the law establishing the Emirates General Petroleum Organization contained only one article, stipulating that the members of the board of directors were to be increased from none to 11 citizens, the council witnessed lengthy discussions which for the most part focussed on the government's exploitation of the National Council's summer recess to issue important laws and put them through in that period.

'Abdallah al-Mazru'i: The law establishing the organization was in essence issued during the period when the council was in recess and consequently one cannot agree to amendments without discussing the basic law.

'Ubayd al-Tayir: I consider that the government is exploiting the council's recess to push some laws through.

'Id al-Mazru'i: The law is supposed to accompany the amendment, because there may be a connection between the desired amendment and other articles.

Salih al-Shal: The National Council opposed the passage of five important laws during its recess and recommended that the organization law be discussed again.

Khalifah Hamid: We had all hoped that the law on the organization and other laws would be discussed in the council before it was issued, but one fact is that this

issuance was lawful, going by the constitution, and there is no need to get into special adventures. The council has had experience in this field.

Sultan Hamid: The amendment dealt with the number of members only and not the essence of the law.

Sultan al-Hantur: The issue leads us into other issues. We all know that the government passes laws through during the council recess. This may be deliberate, based on fear of opposition from the council. The issue therefore is connected to numerous important laws that affect the public interest and it is our duty as a national council to record all our observations on it.

Ahmad Ghubash: Since the federation was established, the government has been passing laws through on purpose so that the council would not review them, for one reason or another. However, there is a constitutional article which supports the government on that, and if we were to resume discussing the laws that would be considered a violation of the constitution.

Salih al-Shal: I consider it proper to demand that the law be reintroduced, along with previous laws, for discussion in the council.

'Ubayd al-Tayir: I consider that we should proceed step by step. The law was issued a year and a half ago, and the amendment of one article is now being submitted to us. I propose that the draft amendment be brought back for discussion at a later session along with the original law..

The council chairman: Does the council have the right to demand presentation of the law for discussion?

The legal advisor: The law on the organization has proceeded through its constitutional stages, has been passed, and has been put into execution, and it has become obligatory to honor it because it is a part of the legal framework of the government. It is true that it was issued in the council recess, and it is true that the council was entitled to give an opinion on its issuance, but it was issued, because the government had the right in accordance with the constitution to issue it during the council recess, although the council considered that there was no pressing need to issue this law during its recess until the council resumed meeting and the law received its share of study.

The council's opinion was submitted to the government at that time, but none of that negates the fact that the law was issued and that the council cannot discuss it now. Nor can the council add new articles to it unless there is a strong connection between the articles in the law and the amendments submitted.

The council previously happened to demand that two articles be added to the draft law, but the Supreme Constitutional Court rejected the council demand.

'Abdallah al-Mazru'i: We consider that there is a strong connection between the stipulations of the law and the desired amendment, and we ask for the government's opinion on that.

#### A Simple Amendment

When the floor was given to Dr Mani' al-'Utaybah, he expressed his thanks to the members for inviting him and described the members' questions as all useful and constituting a proper sign for the most frank and sincere discussion of the country's affairs. The minister said:

"I personally have always been anxious to attend the council and speak with members about oil affairs that preoccupy the government and the world as a whole. Our article which is to be amended and our law are only a drop in the ocean of this world and our organization is in reality a modest one which, when it was established, we had hoped would be the nucleus of an effective national organization or department that would be on a par with the national organizations of fraternal Gulf countries.

"However, our political circumstances have made it incumbent on us to move gradually, step by step.

"As regards the discussion the members have raised, I would hope that no one would assume that the government is one thing and the council is something else. Rather, they are a single body and complement one another. You must not go so far as to make the suspicious assumption that the government is trying to exploit particular circumstances to push laws through. The actual truth is that the council enjoys a recess period while the government works all year long.

"This might be part of the business of the minister of state for Council of Minister affairs, but I would like to state that it is not the government's intention to exploit the council's recess period.

"As regards the article which it is hoped will be amended, we have discovered, following its application in practice, that on many occasions the legal quorum for board of directors' meetings was not met, especially bearing in mind that most of the nine members of the board are deputy ministers and are tied to their work and a number of committees. In accordance with the law on the organization, we had to hold a number of sessions but could not get a quorum at enough sessions. There was a discussion with the Accounting Bureau on this and we considered that we should increase the number so that the quorum could be met.

"With respect to the condition in the amendment that members of the board of directors be citizens, this is a new feature and the council will undoubtedly support it.

"All in all, agreement to the amendment of the article by the council will facilitate the organization's work."

#### Private Interests

Following the minister's explanation, the member Salih al-Shal demanded that the organization's board of directors be reconstituted, that competent persons who can be available full time be chosen and that one not limit oneself to deputy ministers.

The vice chairman, Bal-Hasa, stated that increasing the number of members would not solve the problem and called on the members to send the draft of the law back and not give agreement to it because it was connected to other articles in the original law.

'Id al-Mazru'i recommended that discussion of the amendment be postponed until a future session, to give an opportunity to study the basic law.

When the floor was again given to the minister, he stated that his foreign involvements did not allow him continuously to be present to discuss the matter at future sessions but that the government considered that the amendment involved just a change in numbers and was not connected to any other articles.

As regards the inclusion of people from outside the government in the board of directors, Dr Mani' stated that people with personal interests had been ruled out, out of fear that a conflict might arise between public and private interests. After this long discussion, and others which followed it, it became clear that two positions had become prominent among the members, the first led by 'Id al-Mazru'i and 'Ubayd al-Tayir, that the amendment should be sent back to the committee, and the second agreeing to the amendment in the form presented by the government. After the vote, the council agreed, by a majority of 20 members to seven, to the draft amendment presented by the government.

#### Labor Policy

Before the discussion on labor policy started, some members, including 'Ubayd al-Tayir, requested that the session be secret. Other members, including Khalifah Muhammad and Salih al-Shal, opposed this recommendation.

The minister of labor left the ruling on this to the chairman and members of the council, though warning that it would raise issues connected to other countries which might require confidentiality. It was then agreed that the journalists would stay in the council, provided that they bind themselves not to publish any subject if the minister so requested. The following discussion took place:

Sayf Sultan: The subject of immigration into the state of the emirates is a serious one and has taken a great amount of discussion and transaction at all levels, especially the regional level of the Gulf countries, as well as in newspapers issued inside and outside the countries.

We all know, and read every day, of the risk that immigrant labor poses to this society, especially from the security standpoint. We thank the government for having taken some measures to stop this immigration, which is mounting an invasion of our country, and there is no doubt that the issue is connected to development. However, the government must start, as of now, setting out plans to clarify all matters. When I say "plans" I mean economic and development plans; I mean the goals and orientations we wish our projects to have; therefore, we hope that the minister will explain to us the measures which have been taken and future plans to stop this foreign invasion of the country.

## Guidance of Labor

Khalifah Muhammad: While we request that this sort of issue be discussed and especially that foreign labor be controlled and guided, we are discussing one of the gravest problems facing the country. From the political standpoint, the foreigners have come to constitute a great presence. I do not want to mention what the result of that might be in the near future; what has happened in Palestine, Singapore and Australia is clear proof of it.

Moreover, this labor brings up plagues and diseases. From the financial aspect, our money is being drained away and remitted to other countries--not to speak of the cost of this labor to the government in the form of treatment and commodity subsidies, as well as from the moral and security standpoints; what is written in the papers every day is the best proof of this.

Khalifah Matar: We all know the damage being inflicted on this country from the foreign gentlemen coming in, such as kidnappings, violations of the sanctity of people's homes, and cultural invasions on the part of Crusaders, Hindus and Masons.

We all know the doubts they are spreading about our pure religion through the churches, shrines and missionary hospitals. I have some recommendations for dealing with this:

The ministry should compel people who come in to work to work only at the job for which they came.

Commercial permits should not be issued to people coming in in any emirate.

Limits should be placed on the issuance of permits for clubs and missionary societies.

The ministry should stipulate that people coming into our country be Moslems.

All companies should be compelled to open special clinics for treating their workers.

People committing violations should be given rapid trials by competent labor courts in all emirates.

## Arab Labor

Ahmad Ghubash: I would like to state that many other Arab countries are suffering from the same phenomenon, but these countries have used Arab labor, for instance Jordan, where there are 70,000 Egyptians, and Iraq also. However, there is a sad truth, which is that Asian workers are coming into the countries through collusion with specialized foreign companies and interested parties in the country for specific sums of money which they get from these workers.

## Assimilation of Citizens

Ahmad Bal-Hasa: Labor is one of the most serious issues, because it threatens the identity, social composition and nature of the society. Some countries have disappeared because of improper policies on labor use, resulting in the assimilation of citizens and in uprisings by the migrant peoples. Even we in the state of the emirates have started wondering what the nationality of the people who will govern our country in 30 years will be, so that we can teach our children these people's language, if we continue with our current policy.

We had hoped that the minister of the interior would come to discuss it also, because we have started believing that the two ministers can save the country or make it drown.

There is another fact which must be pointed out, and that is that our coast guard is inadequate and there are no immigration offices in the country's ports.

In addition, there is no monitoring of the foreign workers we bring in on group visas. There is a company for example which is recorded to have 3,200 workers, of whom 2,300 have taken flight since 1980.

Therefore we repeat, for the thousandth time, that priorities in visas must be clearly stipulated for Arabs, we must not have labor offices in embassies, and more than that, a review must be made of the way in which group visas are given and the real labor needs of projects must be studied. In addition, agencies must be set up to follow up on workers and the process of exploitation which leads workers to flee from their guarantors must be stopped.

Ahmad al-Mazru'i: Security here is fragmented. Our coastlines and ports are not watched. Some embassies issue new passports to people who enter illegally and to wanted persons whose passports are being retained.

Khalifah Hamid: We are not astonished to hear that there is unemployment in Europe, but it is astonishing that there is unemployment in the emirates. It has started to be bruited about in many countries that the state of the emirates consists of a melange of immigrant peoples. In whose interest is what is going on? Are the future generations at fault? The damage is great and the experience has been harsh. The National Council's Labor Committee must act to investigate the facts, starting with workers and going up to the employers.

Muhammad al-Sahi: I consider it appropriate to submit the issue to the competent committee to study the effects of immigrant labor on the domestic economy.

Salih al-Shal: According to the general census, the foreigners are 82 percent /of the total/. We have been deprived of security and safekeeping and our fear has become obvious.

## Political Tendencies

'Ubayd al-Tayir: When we talk about labor, we must not forget that we are a part of this world and that international convention links us to it.

Everything that is being said in our council will be noted down in the embassies and transmitted to other governments. We know that the workers did not come in by themselves; we are the ones who opened the door to them. That can be attributed to the absence of a government policy on projects and investments.

As regards group visas, these are not the cause, because they are given for projects which are governmental for the most part. The government takes at the lowest price and contractors turn to Asian labor because it is cheap. The Ministry of Labor has made a number of agreements with some fraternal Arab countries, but these lacked prior study because these countries did not have the necessary competent people and their workers' wages were high. We cannot deny that Asian labor brings its problems, but let us be frank: Arab labor brings in various political tendencies which have an effect on political stability.

'Id al-Mazru'i: It is necessary to make a field investigation to study foreign labor and the effect of its continued presence on society.

Sultan al-Hantur: The solution is up to the government. It is necessary to allocate sums of money to study the problem in cooperation with the other Gulf countries.

Sayf al-Jarwan: It is necessary to put a stop to foreign labor and look for labor in Arab countries, even if we are compelled to sacrifice many things.

Shaykh 'Abd-al-Jabbar al-Majid: We are faced with a frenzied contest among companies, individuals and local governments to bring in foreign labor, and a radical remedy is needed.

#### Foreign Elements

After this group of questions, the council chairman gave the floor to Minister Sayf al-Jarwan, who began his statement by saluting the members for their understanding of their country's affairs and what was going on in it. The minister said, "I will speak about policy on labor immigrating to the country in a concentrated fashion and will deal with important domestic and foreign points.

"Before I start discussing the requests for information presented by the members, let me express my happiness with what has happened and what my brothers have been talking about. I hope that the discussion will be the start of a new stage in co-operation with all of them, because without them it will not be possible for the ministry to do what it wants to do to limit the seriousness of the subject.

"There is no doubt that the resurgence which has become current in various sectors in the country has left effects that have had negative repercussions on the life of our society and that increased immigrant labor /has had an impact on/ the population structure, through this insane upsurge in non-Arab foreign and Asian labor, which is estimated at about a sixfold increase over the past 10 years, at a time when we see that the population in Kuwait has just quadrupled in 20 years, and most of the increase is Arab by nationality.

"This increase is to be considered a grave index of our country's security, stability and future. The fact that most of the immigrants have come from Asian countries, although the country does not need them, has led to the emergence of unemployment, which in turn has created crime, which is a new phenomenon alien to our society.

"The number of people who came into the country between 1975 and 1980 was about 1 million, most of them, indeed the overwhelming majority of them, Asians. You all know that the period from 1976 to October 1979 was one of recession in the country, and that foreign labor should have dropped by half; however, contrary to expectations, it increased in this period, for reasons which may be attributed to illegal trafficking in visas with the participation, unfortunately, of citizens who were merchants, ordinary citizens and some foreigners who saw that it was an open field and entered it as workers, then in a few days turned into merchants. These foreigners participated in the trafficking in visas and taught citizens to traffic in human beings, or, in other words, a new kind of slavery."

Before the minister continued with his conversation, the council chairman asked the journalists to leave the hall so that he could hold a secret session. The university students remained inside.

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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRIEFS

FOREIGN WORKERS--The Civil Service Commission of the United Arab Emirates issued a circular last week in Abu Dhabi to government departments calling on them to halt recruitment of foreign unskilled labour. The circular, according to OPECNA, states that government departments which fail to fill unskilled vacancies after advertising will be required to notify the commission, which will nominate UAE nationals for the positions. The commission will work together with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to identify appropriate candidates, the OPEC news agency reported. If the commission is unable to fill a vacancy, the departments are entitled to fill it themselves giving priority to residents who have not yet obtained UAE nationality. After that, consideration may be given to nationals of Gulf states and, if suitable workers cannot be found, to those of other Arab countries.

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